JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,476—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1895.

NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins; or
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,
6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots.
For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums, they have the Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.
Avoid Imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMB BRAN OF ROYAL AS

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 6 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	R. T. Weighell	13th Sept.
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
P.L. PENINSULAR	5162	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
P.V.L. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
P.L. COROMANDEL	4499	V. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	R. T. Weighell	12th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5162	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4925	V. J. Nantes	26th "
P.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
P.V.L. CLYDE	4136	R. T. Weighell	9th "
P.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4925	V. J. Nantes	23rd "
P.L. CARTHAGE	3280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked P.L proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhin to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked 3 M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. expres" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to conveypassengers on board, and only hand packages will be receive. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japanand Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhin at Colombo. Cash steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
ombay, 22th August, 18..

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIEST, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Niglich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 360	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Sellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 1st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
AVAILABLE for 12MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

Including Wine or Beer Supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

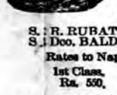
1st and 2d Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gonardo's, and other Routes.
In connetion with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue nowRailway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and SouthAmerica, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHM	G. de Grisogono	4,499	350	21st Sept.

Connecing at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Coicoba.
For fuher Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sep. 2, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCITA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 19th Sept. 1895.
S. Doc. BALDUINO..... 17th Oct. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st cas, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 90; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going viaVenice and Returning viGenoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Po, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or othe weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For reights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 22, 1895.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THOUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available for any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Londn, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and allCntinental Ports and Cities.
OUWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOEL COUPONS available at over 4,000 Hotels.
SPCIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Offices to Europe via China and America.
HEVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accidentissued, Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every Description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 12, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street, House.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Full-all Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th September, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 16th September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, about the 12th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, about the 12th September, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about the 9th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

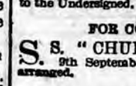
FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 13th September, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Mozambique, Quilimane, Chinde, Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th September, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THIS Line does now issue 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class, and Deck Through Tickets to—
EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA, and SOUTHAMPTON,
In connection with the Union Line Mail steamers from DURBAN once a Month.
For Rates and particulars apply to
F. HEYER, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
London Agents.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BEERS AND STOUT.

BASS'S BEER
BY FOSTER & STONE.
GUINESS'S DUBLIN STOUT
By FOSTER & BURKE.
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER
Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co.
By IND COOPE & Co.
TREACHER AND CO.'S PILSENER BEER.
A genuine light malt liquor, the best "Light Beer" in the Market.
SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER
Bottled by FOSTER & SONS.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

WILL OFFER DURING WEEK
THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
BAMBOO FURNITURE
AT
HALF-PRICE.
THE STOCK includes Chairs, square and octagonal Tables, with Sliding side pieces, Lamp Stands, What-nots, Hall Hat Racks and Umbrella Stands, &c.
A GENUINE OFFER.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.
OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.
Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
RACING CHRONOGRAPHS, IN GOLD AND SILVER,
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.
HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S
ANTI-IODISM
SARSAPARILLA
WITH
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM.
IN this preparation, while the full action of the Iodide of Potassium is maintained, the distressing symptom of "IODISM" is prevented. This is a great advantage to Vegetarians and to all persons Susceptible of Iodism, for it enables them to continue the use of a most Valuable Drug during a prolonged course of treatment, and is indeed a boon to the people of India, whose form of diet renders them very liable to Iodism even in small doses, unless the Medicine is protected in the way we have succeeded in protecting it.
KEMP'S
IODISED SARSAPARILLA
Is the only preparation so protected.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8, 4-8 and 8-8.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DON'T NEGLECT
AN ATTACK OF INDIGESTION,
For nothing will more quickly make life a burden, nor prove more difficult to eradicate if allowed to gain a footing.
KEMP'S PAPARIDINE
Is the finest and speediest remedy for Indigestion.
Perfectly safe to take. Prompt and thorough in its action. Renders no alteration in diet needful.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.
A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—
A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.
Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Ld.

A REMEDY FAR AHEAD OF ANY IMPORTED TONIC.
KEMP'S
PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR
Combines in unique and concentrated form the properties of no less than five of the most powerful Tonics known.
Invaluable as a stimulant, and highly Beneficial to Convalescents, it should find A place IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.
A Wonderful Restorative. May be taken as a Liqueur after Meals.
Price: Rs. 3 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
As Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER.

OF all the many things that I have seen in my numerous wanderings about Europe, those which are connected with renowned personages and historical events, BLUTHNER have the firmest hold upon my memory, and the man whose name is at the head of this article stands forth in connection with some of the most memorable events of my experience.
It was in the middle of the seventies my first journey BLUTHNER to Switzerland had taken me to Lake Lucerne, and Brunnen was my headquarters. One lovely evening in August I toiled up the steep winding road past Morschach to the celebrated Axenstein, where I intended to watch the sunset. Having feasted my eyes upon the magnificent BLUTHNER spectacle, I strolled through the wooded park and returned to the Hotel, where I arrived about ten o'clock.
A respectful group of persons, among whom were a large number of Englishmen, had assembled outside the Garden Saloon, and whilst listening to the sounds of Beethoven's "Adelaide" were attempting with patriotic enthusiasm to obtain a glimpse of those within. A young girl, delightful in the freshness of her youth and musical enthusiasm, sat at a PIANOS grand piano, having for her audience a stately lady of middle age, seated near the window, and several ladies and gentlemen standing respectfully round the youthful performer. When the piece came to an end, on a sign from the elder lady, the company GRANDS dispersed. It was Queen Victoria of England with her favourite daughter Beatrice, now Princess Henry of Battenberg, who were enjoying the unequalled summer freshness of Axenstein. After the enthusiastic Englishmen and the rest of the company had retired, I stepped into UPRIGHTS the deserted Garden Saloon, and approaching the open Grand, whose rich tones had lately so moved me, read the Name, "JULIUS BLÜTHNER," upon it.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS—BOMBAY AND POONA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED.
UMBRELLA'S! UMBRELLA'S !!
SEAMLESS WOVE EDGES,
(A SPECIALITE.)
GENTS' FINE TWILL SILK UMBRELLA'S,
FROM RS. 9-8 TO RS. 16-8.
GENTS' EXTRA FINE ALPACA UMBRELLA'S,
FROM RS. 6-8 TO RS. 7-8.
LADIES' FINE SILK UMBRELLA'S,
RS. 8-8 TO RS. 15-8.
THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS.

LADIES'—

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
22 in. Dark Brown Satin de Chine	5 8 &	7 0
22 in. " " " "	7 12 &	8 10
23 in. " " " Natural Sticks	9 8 &	10 8
23 in. " " Twilled Silk, Paragon Frames.	12 4 &	14 0

GENTS'—

24 in. Brown Laventine, Natural Sticks	7 4 &	8 4
24 in. " "	10 4 &	12 4
25 in. Brown Twilled Silk "	14 0 &	16 0
25 in. " " " Fancy Mounts	18 0 to	30 0

CASH PRICES.
BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang: "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:—
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WESLEYAN CHURCH,

COLABA CAUSEWAY.

SACRED CONCERT.

THURSDAY, 12TH, AT 8-45.

PROGRAMME in WEDNESDAY'S Issue.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his Office, Ballard Road, till 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd of October next, for the supply of the following Stores for twelve months from January 1st to December 31st, 1896 :—

Stores.	Deposit to accompany Tender.
	Rs.
Coals	1,000
Castings	250
Lime	250
Sand, Shingle and Bricks	250
Cocoanut and Castor Oils	250
Cocoanut Oil, 1st quality, for Light House use..	250
Wrought Iron	500
Stationery	250
Sundries and Hardware including Paints, Oils and Cordage	1,000
Timber	500
Provisions	250

Forms of Tender and Schedules of articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected on application at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted. The tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each article or item for which he tenders and any portion of a Tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected. The cost of stamping agreement to be borne by the successful tenderers. Samples of Oil for Light House use must be sent in not later than the 9th of October. Each sample should be delivered in one 5 gallon Can marked on the outside by a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the Firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the Can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Bombay, 6th September, 1895.
Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Rs. 1 per line extra.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 8,000,000 = Rs	1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000 = „	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	3,923,000 = „	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK : The UNION BANK of LONDON : PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
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DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
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COTTAGE PIANOS.
Full Compass, Iron Bound throughout.
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FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

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GALVANIZED IRON BATHS,
Extra strong, with Swivel Handles.

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OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"

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Price 8 Annas.

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(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

Is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts. ; Rs. 3-12 for Pts.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the executor of the late Mr. M. Cooper, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, next to Messrs. Leopold and Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a handsome Mahogany, grand square pianoforte in very good order, rich Brussels carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES AT THE LOST LUGGAGE OFFICE, VICTORIA TERMINUS.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable bungalow at Poona known as "Tankerville" in the Civil Lines, near Post Office and St. Paul's Church.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable bungalow with out-houses, &c., (if not previously privately disposed of).

A large and commodious house, centrally situated in the Civil Lines, Poona, near the Post Office and St. Paul's Church, and has a carriage entrance from the Synagogue-road also. It has an extensive compound about 4 acres and 29 gunthas or thereabouts.

There are two blocks of buildings connected by a passage which makes them into one commodious dwelling house.

Under one roof or in one block there are a large dining room, a set of bachelor's bed-rooms, an office room with two other smaller rooms, and a back verandah.

Under another roof or another block there is a nice dining room with three sets of large bed-rooms, and a verandah at the back.

Both these buildings face the west.

There are four ranges of stables, servants' quarters, office, &c., &c., in the compound.

For further particulars and conditions of sales application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 9, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned jewellery, belonging to the Finance Office, Bombay, viz., gold bracelet and bangle, diamond scarf pins, tiger claw brooch, diamond horse-shoe ring, hoop ring and Marquee ring, pearl and turquoise hoop ring, ruby hoop ring, lady's gold watch with chain, amber and pearl brooches, set of gold studs, silver cross match boxes and watches, woollen shawl with gold embroidered border, &c.

Also the property of a Parsee gentleman—

1 diamond and emerald ear-ring, 1 diamond ear drop, 1 lady's emerald ring, 1 lady's diamond ring, and 1 lady's gold watch.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

1 cottage piano by Mezler and Co.
6 time pieces with electric light alarm and call bell.
1 English-made cooking range "Abbess," No. 6, complete with utensils and 40 feet piping.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room and pier tables, sofa, couches, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, almyras, wardrobes, dressing and wash-hand tables, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Kadurbhoy Lookmanjee—

K L 803—1 case 250 books silvered copper foils.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Pedro de Souza, consisting of wearing apparel, copper coins and sundries, also 1 silver watch by Courvoisier Freres, belonging to the estate of late Mr. J. H. CHARLESWORTH.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 "Swift" safety bicycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SHOLAPORE AND BULDANA IN THE MUFFUSSIL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Marine Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Charles Frederick Unger and another the Mortgagors in pursuance of the powers of sale contained in two indentures of mortgage dated the 23rd day of May 1887 and the 20th day of May 1889 respectively, the following properties viz. :—

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 24 acres or thereabouts together with the Bungalow and buildings thereon situate and being within the boundries of the village of Buldana, Purgunnah Daulghat, Zilla Buldana, known as Hobson Sahib's Bungalow, bounded on or towards the North by the Christian Cemetry and the road leading to the Bungalow of Nawab Salamoola Khan Sahib Jagirdhar Doulghat Khar, on the East and South East by the road leading to the Government garden till the said road joins on to the Highway running North, and on the West by this Highway till it meets the hedge of the compound of the house of Nawabsahib and from thence along this hedge till it joins on the North on to the road leading to the Nawabsahib's house which premises are now in the possession of the tenant of the said mortgagees.

LOT NO. 2.

All that buildings borne on the return of the Public Works Department as the Harness room and Farriers Forge in the old Cavalry lines at Sholapore, together with the land surrounding the same now in the possession of the mortgagees or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Bland and Noble, the Solicitors for the mortgagees at their office in Meadows Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 9, 1895.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

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USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

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HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay;
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE ..... Rs. 5

Packing and Postage extra.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY the 10th September, 1895, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following :—

(1) For the Supply of STONE MATERIALS, such as Metal, Rubble, Khandkies, Headers, Corners and Arch Stones, for the Construction of the Lunatic Asylum, at Nawapada, near Thana, to be accompanied with Earnest Money Rs. 100.

(2) For the Supply of Bricks for the Lunatic Asylum Works, Nawapada, to be accompanied with Earnest Money Rs. 50.

(3) For the Supply of petty Stores for the Sub-division at Kalyan, Bhewndi, Bassein and Thana, to be accompanied with Earnest Money Rs. 25.

2. Tenders should be separate for the Asylum Work and for each Sub-division as regards petty Stores, and should be so marked on the envelope. Tenders received without Earnest Money will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received up to 12 Noon (Madras Time) on the 23rd September, 1895.

4. Specifications can be seen and Tender Forms obtained from the Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, between 12 and 4, except Sundays and holidays, on payment of One Rupee.

5. The Executive Engineer, Thana, reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or rejection of any Tender.

G. K. APTE, B.A., L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Thana.

THE SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY DEBENTURE RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

1,200 Bonds of Rs. 500 each, carrying half-yearly Coupons Payable to Bearer.

Area of the Estate, 1,630 square miles ; Population, 450,000 souls.

Annual Revenue about Rs. 8,50,000 ; Government Rent, Rs. 2,57,000.

SOLICITORS.—MESSRS. BARCLAY, MORGAN and ORR, Madras.

AUDITORS.—MESSRS. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

BANKERS AND TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS :—COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under, bearing Interest from the 1st July 1895, Principal and Interest being payable at any of the Offices of the Bankers :—

Series.	Bonds.	Bearing Interest	Due 1st July.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
	Rs. 500 each	at p. ct. p. a.	A. D.	
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5½	1897	„ 502-8-0
C.	200	5¼	1898	„ 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	„ 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	„ 525-0-0

The Bankers are authorised to afford any information required.

ROBT. G. ORR,
Resident Lessee, Sivaganga Zemindary.

TO LET.

IN ROPE WALK LANE, a Small GODOWN, and STABLES, whole or portion, for six horses and four carriages. Also a large Godown in Rampart Row. Apply to

DADABHOY BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, Second-hand SINGLE HEAD RAILS, weighing between 20 and 30 lbs. per yard. State price per Ton delivered on trucks Bombay, to

SECRETARY & MANAGER,
Hingunghat Mills, Hingunghat, C. P.

WANTED,

A TEACHER, who has passed B.A., either an European or Eurasian, knowing Latin, and is a teetotaler, to Teach six of my Sons, four of whom are in the 7th Standard, and two in the 6th, for Rs. 100, with a House containing 1 bedroom, 1 diningroom, 1 bathroom, and a kitchen. For each of my sons passing the Entrance between a year will get Rs. 100 Reward. His Railway expenses in the 2nd class for himself and family, with goods, will be paid also. Apply, by Letter, with Certificates, to

GENERAL RANA DHOJE NURSINGH BAHADUR,
Nasik.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

DUSTERS.

FOR very superior CHECKED DUSTERS, Apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Size ... 28 in. by 28 in. ... Rs. 1 8 per dozen.
„ ... 36 in. by 36 in. ... „ 3 0 „

The above are the best Dusters to be had for the money anywhere.

Samples FREE. Special terms for orders of six gross and upwards.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PRICE : Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Amazonia, do so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says :—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Morning Post" says :—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The resident of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

THE "Observer" says :—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources ; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. ; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA ; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger ; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands ; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand ; or of one foot ; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

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COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... „ 10,46,454

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BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum ; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum ; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

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RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
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BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

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Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

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W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

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C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ½ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, or at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, but no interest is allowed on sums over Rs. 1,00,000.

Receives fixed deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent. p. a.
„ „ for 6 months at 3 per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,975
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz. :—

If fixed for Six Months	4	per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½	per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	4¼	per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted to its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ¼th „

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£325,000.

HEAD OFFICE :

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, ESQ., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, ESQ., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, ESQ., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTI

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,445
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10. p.c.	169
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	20
Chartered Bank	240,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	227
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£14 to 15
National Bank (India)	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half yearly		
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	700
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	50
Asiatic S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	50	all	9 per ct.	335
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	890
BombayCotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	510
Bombay New Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	315
Byculla Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,500
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	965
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	—	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	dvdRs15	730
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	730
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	892½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	490
Hiram Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	595
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	510
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	890
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	35	690
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,225
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	430
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,340
India-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	632½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	660
Jacob Sassoon	500	500	500	Nil	235
JamsheedManeckji Spinning Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs10	210xd
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,125
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,800	1,000	20	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Maeckjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	900
Leopold	5,500	100	103	dvdRs.10	242xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,115x
Madras United	356	1,000	1,090	100	3,175
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gunny)	3,400	800	500	15 pr ct	925
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,720
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	172½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,235
Mysore S & W	—	{ 250 / 50	{ 50	dvd 4½	—
Co Ld	4,000				
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	515
Presidency Mills Co Ld	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,485
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	840
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,030 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,375
Shahpore Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	910
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	15 12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	650
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	400	500	25	800
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venichunker Lakhmichun Iver C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	600
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wolla Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			guar.		
I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,003
S.M. & C. I. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	530

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	4 0
Albert Mercantile	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	350	25	332½
Bombay Cotton Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	15	157½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	100
Colaba	2,000	1,000	1,000	30	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,115
English Press and Manfg	400	200	—	20	20
Fort	1,500	5,000	500	80	1,150
French	300	500	500	25	562½
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	133
Khangaum	240	450	450	37	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahomedbhoy Cowen G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	97½
Motusil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	365
Munsur M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Bengal	1,200	500	500	25	530
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	450
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Sind	480	2,000	750	50	550
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	16	200
Volkart	—	1,000	1	20	1,142½

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Yearly		
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15 7½	375
Back Bay Batliboi	500	50	50	12	40
Bellasis Pile	5,000	100	100	10	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,801
Da. New Issue	600	375	625	75	1,430
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,650
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	2.0
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,5	200	200	20	205
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,30	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	339xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	—
Marcks & Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	15	133
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co, Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	101
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	517½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	200	25	60	1,057½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Telephones Co	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1	28

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28-9 Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	28-12 "
Pekin. Bar Gold, old	"	28-7 "
Do. do. new	"	28-5
Australia bar Gold	"	28-10
Bombay bar Gold	"	28-6
Sovereigns	"	18-2
Do. Dreadnoughts	"	18
Silver T	"	97-4
Do. 17½	"	97-8
Carolus	"	205-0
Mexican	"	190-0
Shahee Piece	"	336-5

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Hooli Chuckla, 1 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Khangaum Cotton Press Company, Meadow Street, 4-30 p.m.

Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bander, Union Prayer Meeting, 5-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Y. M. C. A. vs. Municipal.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Clyde entered the dock on Friday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—Goal posts and footballs will be on the ground this evening for the conveniences of players wishing to practice.

A WEAVING MASTER ROBBED.—Mr. Joseph Holden, a weaving master in the E. D. Sassoon Mill, Chinchpoogly, and residing in the mill compound, reported to the police, on Friday forenoon, that on the previous night he went to bed, at about 10 o'clock, leaving a purse containing Rs. 88-2, in currency notes and cash in his trouser's pocket, and that on getting up on the following morning he discovered the purse with its contents missing.

THE ESPLANADE POLICE COURT BUILDINGS.—The continuous showers of rain on Saturday caused a deal of annoyance to the members of the legal profession, who had to attend the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court that day. The ceiling leaked so badly as to totally wet the bar-table, and the verandah was quite unsafe to walk in. Mr. J. Sanders-Slater did not fail to notice this circumstance, and we understand he has written to the Executive Engineer of the Presidency, asking for it to be remedied.

THE ANIMALS' HOSPITAL.—On the first of September there were 152 bullocks, 46 horses, and 10 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of August 36 bullocks, 40 horses, and 30 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 112 bullocks, 49 horses, and 14 dogs were discharged from the Hospital. 12 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month :—21 horses, 11 bullocks, 34 dogs, 3 kine, 1 monkey, 1 buffalo, and 1 parrot. Owing to the prevalence of foot and mouth disease, many bullocks that were sent by the magistrates to the Hospital and those that were brought voluntarily by their owners were refused admission into the Hospital during the last month.

THE REMEDY WORSE THAN THE DISEASE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Vithu, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-two years, the wife of one Bala Morar, a Hindu labourer, residing with her husband, at the 2nd Combharwada Lane. The deceased had been suffering from pain in her abdomen, and with a view to alleviate her sufferings she, on Friday last, took a quantity of opium, which she used to keep in a box for her child, with the result that a few hours afterwards she was found unconscious by her sister. Her husband was sent for, and on arrival conveyed deceased to the J. J. Hospital, where she never came to herself, and died at midnight. The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by opium, which deceased had inadvertently administered to herself.

SYMPATHY WITH SIR D. M. PETIT.—With a view to co-operate with the public meeting, held in the Surat Municipal Hall, on Saturday last, for the purpose of adopting an address of sympathy with Sir D. M. Petit for the death of his son, Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, several Suratee residents in Bombay sent on Friday last a supplementary address to Mr. Moore, the president of the Surat meeting, with the object of showing that the Suratee residents in Bombay participated in the movement. The initiative in the matter is said to have been taken by Mr. Rattilal Brijlal Majmoodar, and it was willingly supported by Messrs. Vijbhucardas Atmaram, Ghellabhai Haridas, and other Suratee residents in Bombay. The Bombay address was signed by about one hundred persons. We learn that Mr. Moore, who presided at the Surat meeting, spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the benefactions of the Petit family. Mr. Ishwardas Jugjivandas Stoar read to the meeting the address of sympathy, which was unanimously adopted, and signed by Mr. Moore, Mr. Ishwardas, Mr. Jaganath Itcharam, and others.

A RESTIVE TRAMWAY HORSE.—Shortly after 9 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a tramway car was being driven along the Cruickshank Road towards the Money School by two drivers, when on its arrival opposite the Cama Hospital, the horse, which was new, took fright at a victoria, which crossed in front of it, and commenced rearing and kicking and, notwithstanding the drivers tightening the brake, and did all they could to pacify the horse the animal kicked the swivel off, by which it was attached to the car, and the reins slipping from the driver's hands it ran along the Girgaum Road, knocking down in its career a Hindu, named Bhicoo Vithoo, aged forty-five years, and a woman, named Babebai, aged forty years, the former sustaining a fracture of the right shoulder, and the latter a contused wound on the right side of the head. The horse was ultimately secured in a stable, at Thakordwar, by the tramway company men, who had followed it along the road. The injured persons were conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the man Bhicoo was detained under treatment, while the woman was allowed to go home after her injury had been attended to.

GALLANT RESCUE FROM DROWNING.—On Friday evening, about half-past 7 o'clock, a Madrasee woman, named Rosa, aged about thirty-five years, who had recently arrived in Bombay, fell off the front steps, at the Apollo Bunder into the sea, and had it not been for the pluck and humanity of Captain Bell, R. A., who was attracted to the spot by a crowd of people collected there, she would have been drowned. From the statement made by the woman after her rescue, it appears that she and another woman were going to Colaba, but both being new arrivals, missed their way, and in the darkness went towards the Apollo Bundor, where on arrival, Rosa began going down the steps followed by her companion. Thinking that the steps might lead them to some low ground before them and with this idea, she was going down step by step, and having thus reached the last step, which was high out of water owing to the lowness of the tide, she raised her leg to step further down, when she fell into the sea and commenced struggling in the water. Her companion raised an alarm, with the result that Captain Bell went to the spot, and having jumped into the sea, rescued the woman.

THE CROFT EXCISE CASE.

MR. J. PRATT, the Sessions Judge of Alipur, disposed of on Wednesday the appeal of Mr. J. Croft against his conviction by the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah on charges instituted at the instance of the Excise Department on the count that he had manufactured spirits without a license, and (2) that he had in possession spirits for sale which were not covered by a license. Mr. Croft had been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 on the first charge and Rs. 300 on the second. After hearing counsel on both sides his Honor acquitted Mr. Croft on the first charge and remitted the fine which had been paid, but confirmed the second conviction and sentence. His Honor also held that Mr. Croft's premises had been searched by the police, under a wrong section and that the seizure of the goods found there would have been invalided, but for the presence of Mr. Siddons, a Superintendent of the Excise Department, who could have made the search on his own account under the Excise Act. Many law points had been raised in the course of the hearing of the appeal and his Honor referred to them at considerable length in his judgment.

MUCH feeling has been roused in London by the report that an Englishman has been hanged by the Congo Free State authorities. The facts are only half known, and Her Majesty's Government are awaiting information before coming to any decision. It will be necessary to show that the Englishman's offence was very grave indeed, if sharp action is not to be taken by the British authorities. British subjects are hardly to be disposed of at the instance of Belgian officers in the wilds of Africa, as though they were wild beasts.

MAJOR C. V. J. TOWNSHEND, of the Central India Horse, arrived at Osborne, on Aug. 19, when the Queen invested him with the Insignia of the Order of the Bath, Third Class, Military Division. Major F. R. Wingate, D.S.O., and Slatin Pasha were presented to the Queen. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Mons. de Falbe, Major Wingate, and Slatin Pasha. After dinner the Queen invested Major Wingate with the Insignia of the Order of the Bath, Third Class, Civil Division.

THE LATE DONGREE STREET CATASTROPHE.

THIS protracted inquiry into this matter was resumed by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on Saturday afternoon, at the morgue, and will probably occupy two more sittings, before it is brought to a close. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsey, of Messrs. Thakoredas, Dharamsey, and Cama, appeared for Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the owner of one of the fallen houses, while Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little, Nicholson, Bowen, and Acworth, represented Mr. Baloobhoy Janmahomed, the owner of the other house. Superintendent Sweeney with Inspector George watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Kurrimally Feerbhoy, the ex-proprietor of one of the fallen houses, examined by Superintendent Sweeney said that he was a managing clerk to Messrs. Thakoredas, Dharamsey, and Cama, and resided at the Dongree Street, in a house which was at a distance of about fifteen or twenty yards away from the fallen house on the opposite side. On the 17th April last he entered into an agreement with Currimbhoy Ebrahim for the sale of the now fallen house, for Rs. 12,750, and received Rs. 500 as earnest money on the signing of the agreement. On the 10th June he executed a conveyance of the house, and received the balance of the purchase-money, at the same time giving up possession to Currimbhoy Ebrahim. Witness purchased the house in September, 1887, from one Neema Heerji for Rs. 15,500, and at the time he came to know that the house had been mortgaged by his former owner Goolam Hoosein Parpia, who had added one or two storeys to it. After the witness had purchased the house, he made some repairs but did not box up the beams, nor did he make any alterations, additions or repairs to any of the beams. The whole of the house including the beams was painted by a contractor named Seydoo, who had been brought to the witness by Currim Mahomed, a mistry. Witness could not say in what state the beams had been before they were painted, as he did not take any notice of them. The repairs of the fallen house, which were made about a year ago after it had been purchased, consisted of new posts, windows, doors, plastering, and white-washing. Exclusive of the repairs, the painting cost him from Rs. 800 to Rs. 900. Witness lived in the fallen house from November 1893 to September 1894. The witness did not have the house examined by a surveyor or an engineer before purchasing it, nor did he himself go into it with a view to inspect it. He had been to the house many times to see friends, but he did not know that it was an old house. He valued the house from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 17,000, and he thought that he was making a good bargain. Both painting and repairs cost him from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,200. After expending this amount on repairs, he sold the house to Currimbhoy for Rs. 12,750—at a loss of Rs. 4,000—because he found he was in need of money, having purchased two chawls at the Mazagon Road. About a year previous to the sale, witness was offered Rs. 14,500 for the house, but he refused the offer, as he was not in need of money then. On the 10th of June, the whole of the house, except the godown and rear portion of the third floor, was occupied by the tenants. On hearing the fall of the house on the morning of the 24th June, he was quite surprised, and could not account for the collapse.

Examined by Mr. Dharamsey the witness deposed that during the last year of his ownership of the house, he did not receive any satisfactory rent, considering the amount the house had cost him. If witness had had to raise money to purchase the two chawls at the Mazagon Road, he would have had to pay interest at least at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

Examined by Mr. Acworth, witness stated that he knew Goolam Hoosein Meeraj, who had built his new house, in Dongree Street. Witness did not know how Mr. Currimbhoy came to know that he (witness) had expended Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 on the repairs of the house that collapsed. He never told the broker, who negotiated the sale that he spent so much money on the house. During his ownership of the house, he never received any serious complaints from the tenants.

Examined by the coroner, Kurrimally stated that he had gone to the chawls at Mazagon Road and examined them, before the purchase. The house that fell in Dongree Street was the first purchase he made in his life.

The inquiry was at this stage again adjourned till this morning at the morgue.

THE SHONE SYSTEM IN RANGOON.

A RECENT report of Dr. Sutherland, the Medical Officer of Health for Rangoon, on the water-supply of the town, shows in the clearest possible manner the benefit which has accrued to the town as a result of the adoption of an efficient sanitary system of sewerage. We cannot do better than give the following extract from the report of the proceedings of the Hlawga Water Supply Committee, the replies in question being those given by Dr. Sutherland to queries put by the Committee, which will speak for itself.

Extract from the report of W. H. Sutherland, M.B.C.M. Edin. (Health Officer of Rangoon) in reply to queries by the Committee.

Q 3—The Shone system is at present connected up with about 40,000 people's dwellings. What are the conservancy arrangements for the remaining 160,000 ?

Reply.—The following table shows the distribution of conservancy, which condensed, is as follows :—On the Shone system 40,000 people ; by hand conservancy 90,500 people, 70,500 of which are disposed of ; no conservancy 69,500 people finally in Shone sewage mains.

(N. B. by the President. Thus 40,000 plus 70,500 equal to 110,500, or about 50 per cent. of the population benefited by the Shone system directly, or indirectly.)

Q. 7—Is the death-rate lower in the localities served by the Shone system ?

Reply—Yes. In the year 1890, the year in which the system was opened the death-rate in the Tarokten and Sule divisions exceeded that of the whole area of the town, whilst in 1894 the death-rate of these divisions is less than for the whole area.

	Death-rate for combined circles Tarokten and Sule.	Death-rate for the whole area of the town.
1890	54·20	53·06
1894	30·61	38·54

(Mem. Tarokten and Sule are the areas comprised in the town proper, to which the Shone system is supplied.)

Q. 9.—On the supposition that money is available do you give preference to improved conservancy or lake water-supply ?

Reply.—As far as the town is concerned the water-supply for some years has remained the same, "but the death-rate has decreased owing to the improved condition of the town, which is principally due to the Shone system." This applies to the town proper and excludes Lammadaw.

MISSION TO LEPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the request of the Committee of the Mission to Lepers in India and the East I am about to revisit India. I hope to arrive in Bombay about the 25th October by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, from which date till the 31st March 1896 my address will be G. P. O., Bombay. I am particularly anxious to obtain information regarding European lepers in India and Burma, in order to enable my Committee to consider what steps should be taken to relieve if possible their unhappy lot. It will be a favour if all interested in this matter, either personally or otherwise, will write to me on the subject. I need not say their communications will be treated with the strictest confidence. I shall be pleased also if missionaries and others interested in the general question of work for and amongst lepers will communicate with me.—Yours, &c.,

WELLESLEY C. BAILEY,
Secy. and Supdt., Mission to Lepers in India and the East.

17, Greenhill Place, Edinburgh, August 22.

IT is announced, says a Vienna Correspondent, that the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, who, after his father, Charles Louis, is the heir to the Austrian throne, is so seriously ill of inflammation of the lungs that he has received a long leave, and will neither attend the manœuvres in the autumn nor return to his garrison at Budweis in the winter. The Archduke returned in good health from his voyage round the world two years ago. At the end of July he was with his father's family in Reichenau and helped his young sisters prepare an amateur performance for the Archduke's birthday. He set out for the Tyrol only a few days ago. He arrived at Bozen on the 9th and drove up to the Mendelpass the same night. On the Mendelpass is one of the best hotels Austria can boast of, with finer views than even Campiglio or Cortina. The Archduke will stay in the pure air of the Mendel several weeks, and when cooler weather sets in he will go to the Riviera.

THE *Daily News* states that an important debate on the annexation of Chitral, in which Sir Henry Fowler is expected to take a prominent part, will be raised when the Indian Budget comes before the House of Commons. It is not believed that the papers promised by Mr. Balfour will contain either the minute of Sir Donald Stewart, Military Member of the India Council, or the memorandum of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samli shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·23	—2·38
Agra	29·651	SE	4	94·0	79·7	82	...		
Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	29·657	SSW	4	95·1	81·3	76	...	22·80	—3·27
Jhansi	29·651	ESE	9	92·1	76·2	80	0·05	27·78	—4·17
Jacobabad	29·638	Calm	2	106·9	74·1	69	...	3·33	—0·68
Karachi	29·662	WSW	13	88·0	76·8	59	...	4·09	—1·64
Jeypore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere	29·638	Calm	2	91·9	75·1	77	...	23·11	+1·31
Deesa	29·660	NW	8	98·2	76·6	63	...	13·76	—8·99
Ahmedabad	29·645	NNW	5	95·7	79·1	73	...	28·62	...
Bhuj	29·671	NW	15	93·5	73·9	82	...	11·37	—0·55
Rajkot	29·679	NW	12	89·9	73·3	72	...	16·79	—7·33
Veraval	29·679	WNW	11	82·0	76·3	78	...	14·41	...
Neemuch	29·667	...	7	92·8	78·1	71	...	22·29	—4·09
Indore	29·656	ESE	6	88·7	73·1	82	2·19	27·34	—2·91
Sangor	29·635	S	3	90·3	76·1	81	0·14	39·81	+1·49
Jubulpore	29·693	S	3	92·5	75·6	84	...	49·75	+0·85
Hoshangabad	29·661	SE	4	91·8	78·7	86	...	36·83	—7·05
Khandwa	29·628	E	8	91·2	76·1	78	0·59	18·61	—5·51
Raipur	29·726	S	6	89·3	74·6	75	0·03	40·41	+0·53
Nagpur	29·702	SSE	11	89·2	72·5	92	0·28	49·82	+13·27
Amraoti	29·664	SE	13	91·8	71·3	88	...	19·88	—6·03
Akola	29·620	E	8	87·0	72·2	86	0·40	19·03	—6·22
Surat	29·653	NW	G	89·1	77·1	83	...	23·96	—14·21
Malegaon	29·618	N	16	89·9	73·6	92	0·47	9·32	—5·66
Bombay	29·687	W	18	89·7	73·4	91	2·51	54·55	—6·70
Poona	29·666	W	16	73·1	68·4	94	4·21	29·21	+4·67
Ahmednagar	29·612	N	13	81·8	70·4	95	3·95	15·29	...
Aurangabad	29·640	NNE	6	87·8	71·2	90	0·42	22·09	...
Sholapur	29·691	SW	20	71·4	67·6	89	6·99	18·35	—0·20
Ratnagiri	29·757	W	6	80·0	72·4	86	2·24	80·20	—15·71
Belgaum	29·744	W	12	69·2	64·7	95	0·45	32·77	—1·24
Goa	29·775	N	6	73·1	73·4	95	0·39	76·22	...
Karwar	29·789	N	3	80·6	75·5	92	0·44	16·97	—5·87
Mangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam	29·766	S	2	86·0	70·1	87	...	25·18	+6·39
Bellary	29·756	WSW	11	81·2	72·9	64	...	6·11	—1·15
Cuddapah	29·778	W	G	86·0	74·3	67	0·32	9·95	—5·74
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Negapatam	29·791	W	9	93·0	76·7	70	...	8·70	—9·12
Colombo	29·830	WSW	10	87·5	76·5	75	0·25	16·11	—2·09
Aden	29·879	E	12	91·8	80·3	84	...	0·09	—0·21

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L—Light, M—Moderate, S—Strong, H—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall :—J U 1—2·25 (63·55) ; G T H—2·15 (54·13) ; St G H—3·23 (54·60) ; U P—2·51 (54·59).

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been very irregular and show a rapid rise at Baipur and Nagpur, brisk rise at Bellary and Jubbulpore, a brisk fall in Gujarat and at Khandwa, Surat and Bombay, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest at and about Malegaon, Ahmedabad, Khandwa and Akola, and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep round about the depression. Winds are cyclonic over the greater part of the country, and the force has been fresh to strong at Sholapur, Bombay, Malegaon, Belgaum and Bhuj. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Bombay, 23 at Bhuj, 18 at Rajkot, Karachi and Akola, and 16 at Amraoti. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average at Allahabad, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Amraoti and Malegaon, and in very large defect at Bellary, Belgaum and Sholapur. The minimum temperature is 7° in excess of the normal at Neemch. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased in several places and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Very heavy rain has fallen at Sholapur (6·67") ; Poona (4·21") and Ahmednagar (3·95"), heavy at Bombay (2·51"), Ratnagiri (2·24") and Indore (2·19"), and light to moderate showers at Khandwa, Nagpur, Akola, Malegaon, Goa and Karwar. As far as can be judged in the absence of daily weather reports from several stations, the storm which was somewhere near Secunderabad yesterday has moved further westwards and its centre now lies probably near Ahmednagar. The weather over the country lying between latitudes 23 and 15° and to the west of longitude 80° and also on and off the West Coast between Porbandar and Karwar is very unsettled, and strong squally winds with heavy rain are to be expected. The storm is moving westwards.

The Mail Steamer Clyde left Aden on the 2nd and experienced up to Latitude 14° 59' North, longitude 55° 28' East, at midnight on the 3rd, light to fresh south-easterly, south-westerly and variable winds, passing clouds and moderate sea ; to latitude 16° 57' North, longitude 64° 16' East, at noon on the 5th moderate monsoon and passing clouds ; to arrival at about 1 a. m. on the 7th light to fresh north-westerly winds, cloudy weather and light rain.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—An Upright Vertical Cottage PIANOFORTE with Transposing Keyboard, in splendid tone, full compass, full size, height 4ft. 1in., width 4ft. 6in., iron frames. Has been out on Hire from time to time for the last 4 years. Original price, Rs. 750: offered now for Rs. 380. A real bargain.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Importers, High Grade Pianofortes, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—All the LAND contained in Survey No. 222 of the Village of Yerowda, Taluka Haveli, situated between the Nagar Road and the River Mutha Mula, about one mile from the Fitzgerald Bridge. For further particulars apply to W. S. TURNBULL, Parvati Villas, Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Music Saloons.

A LADY, residing in a Good Locality in POONA, would be glad to receive BOYS to bring up with her Own. References given and taken. Address "P.," care of this Office.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As. 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A FIRM in the North of France (principal Ports Dunkirk and Havre) with a thorough knowledge of the Oil Seed and Wheat trade, is open for the Agency of a first-class Exporting house. Particulars at the Office of this Paper.

ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT open for engagement in India or elsewhere. Twelve years' experience in the East, in erecting and running large Mill Engines. Address "VALODIA," care of McKETH BROTHERS and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay, to whom reference can be made.

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HIGH CLASS CEYLON TEA.—Rose Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe, Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Pekoe Souchong, Ans. 14; Souchong, Ans. 12; and Congo, Ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are carefully selected by our Agent at Ceylon, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than others.—N. B DANTRA & Co., Tea Merchants, 33, Church GateStreet, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, by a young LADY of considerable experience, a place as housekeeper in a Boarding-house or Hotel or as companion to a Lady, or a Lady's Maid. Highest references. Pure European. Residence in India 18 months only. Apply to "A. B. C.," by Letter to the Office of this paper.

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HEAD PRESSMAN, WANTED.—A Competent Head Press-man, who thoroughly understands Wharfdales. Address "X.," care of this Office.

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MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will be Re-opened on 1st October next. It is a very comfortable and most centrally situated Hotel in Matheran. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. Apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

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LATEST COMIC OPERAS, MUSICAL COMEDYS, &c., received:—"The Shop Girl," "Gentleman Joe," "His Excellency," "The Chieftain, "Gaiety Girl," "In Town," &c.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

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ALSO COPAIBA.—Prescribed by Doctors, because, not being made of Gelatine, there is no Stomach disturbance.

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W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

NOTES:
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POLICY,
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TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7.

THE price of the English and French funds, and all the other financial quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged yesterday, including that for Bar Silver, at 30 9-16d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value, with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £50,000 in Silver, and £80,000 in Gold for this port.

To-day there has been no further change in financial quotations in London or Paris.

The price of spot American Cotton declined 1-32d. returning to Wednesday's quotations of 4¼d. per lb.; while Arrivals were 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 7-32d. for September deliveries, and 4¼d. for January-February. In East Indian Cotton, Westerns and Tinnevellys were 1/8d. per lb. higher. The market closed quiet; Surats firm; and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having been 6,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The Imports were *nil*.

The Manchester market was firm, with 7 lbs. and 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings quoted as before, at 4s. and 5s. per piece, respectively; but 39in. Jacconets and 45in. Mulls ¼d. higher, at 2s. for the former, and 2s. 3d. for the latter. 40s Mule Twist was unchanged in value at 6¾d. per lb.

There was a considerable falling off in Cotton business in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday, the total Sales having been 14,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 49,000 bales; while the amount forwarded to consumers was 6,000 bales less, at 46,000 bales. The Imports were 6,000 bales smaller, at 12,000 bales. The total Stock of Cotton had been further reduced by 43,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,186,000 bales.

To-day, yesterday's drop of 1-32d. in the price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool has been recovered, 4 9-16d. per lb. being again quoted; while Arrivals are 3-64d. higher in the nearer positions and 1-32d. in the more distant being named. The market left off firm this afternoon; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady; Sales 5,000 bales; Imports 2,000 bales. The Manchester market has remained firm.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid-Uplands Cotton remanied at 8¼ cents. per lb.; but December Futures were 5 points higher at 8·03 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and the arrival of the Ports, which are now taken as of the new crop of 1895-96, compare as follows with those of the two previous years, say:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Friday's Receipts ...	4,000	3,600	6,000
Previously do.	11,000	2,900	32,000
Since 1st Sept., 1894 ...	15,000	6,500	28,000

There has been no change in the spot price of Cotton in New York to-day; but Futures for December have further advanced 7 points, to 8·10 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 6,000 bales.

In our local Cotton market, no business of importance, in either direction has been reported to-day; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are all unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Both these markets remain steady in tone with but a small amount of export business passing in the former, while purchases to a moderate extent have been made by shippers in the latter; prices in both markets remaining on the previous level.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,036 bales.
Wheat	3,333 cwts.
Rapeseed	1,290 "
Castorseed	677 "
Rice	7,117 "

FREIGHTS.—Holders of tonnage are steady; but there is no improvement in demand. A little business has been done for prompt shipment to Dunkirk at 13s. 6d. and Hamburg at 14s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, 1-32d. higher having been named for the former, for forward transfer, and at 1s. 1¼d. for three months' sight Credits, at which level rates remained throughout the day, closing steady at our quotations, very little business having been transacted in either direction:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 1 13-32 to 7-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 13-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 1 7-16d.	"
Credits, 3 do.	...1s. 1¼	"
Francs, 3 do.	...142¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 1s. 1 1-16d. for cash and 107 13-16 for the next settlement, at which rates the market remained steady all day, the same rates being also named at closing.

SHARES.—This market has been quiet to-day and prices generally have remained steady; but we note the following changes in quotations for Mill Scrip almost all in sellers' favour, viz., Manockjee Petit, Rs. 70 higher; Oriental, and Swadeshi, Rs. 10 each; David, Rs. 5; and Lukhmidass, Rs. 2½. While Queen have declined Rs. 60; and Jewraz Balloo, Rs. 15. In Press shares Mofussil, are Rs. 5 lower; and New Indians, Rs. 1¼. In miscellaneous shares, Bombay Flour are Rs. 25 lower. In Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 10 lower, say to Rs. 1,445 per share.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th August 1895 on 1,974·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,22,000	1,32,000	4,000	2,58,000
Or per mile of Railway	73	7	2	151
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	8,29,658	12,93,009	37,404	21,60,071
Total for 8 weeks ...	9,51,658	14,25,009	41,404	24,18,071
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,18,967	2,21,589	4,558	3,47,823
Per mile of Ry do.	71	134	3	208
Total to corresponding date do.	9,35,450	18,42,222	41,945	28,69,617

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 89,803
Ditto to date ..... " 4,51,546

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21th August 1895, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	81,000	94,000	4,000	1,79,000
Or per mile of Railway	175	204	9	388
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	5,84,238	7,58,023	33,354	13,53,615
Total for 8 weeks ...	6,45,238	8,50,023	37,354	15,32,615
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	75,527	1,20,458	23,315	2,19,300
Per mile of Ry do.	164	261	51	476
Total to corresponding date do.	6,14,719	8,76,457	62,908	15,54,114

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 40,300
Ditto to date ..... " 21,499

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th August, 1895 on 115·60 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,000	4,200	20	6,220
Or per mile of Railway	17	37	.....	54
For previous 7 weeks of half-year..	16,042	43,406	123	59,571
Total for 8 weeks ...	18,043	47,606	143	65,791
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 45 miles open)	687	409	15	1,111
Per mile of Ry. do.	15	9	1	25
Total to corresponding date do.	4,558	2,646	183	7,184

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 5,109
Ditto to date ..... " 58,607

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FISHER—Aug 12, at Pitcroft, Guildford, wife of Capt Fisher, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, of a son.
ROBERTSON—Aug 17, at Fittleworth, Sussex, wife of John Herbert Robertson, Madras Civil Service, of a son.
MACKINNON—Aug 12, at Woolford House, Aldershot, wife of Surg-Lt-Col H Mackinnon, D S O, A M S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARNARD—GOODALL—Aug 21, at St Mark's, Regent's-park, Robert Cary Henslow Barnard, Assistant Engineer, G I P Railway, India, eldest son of Major Barnard, late of 41st Regt, of Bartlow, Leckhampton, near Cheltenham, to Frances Anne (Annie), eldest daughter of Edward Angelo Goodall, R W S, of 57, Fitzroy-road, Regent's-park.
CARR—KENNEY-HERBERT—Aug 17, at S Mary Abbot's, Kensington, by the Rev H Skipwith, uncle of the bride, Reginald Childers Culling-Carr, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras, third son of Mr Carr-Gomm, of The Chase, Farnham Royal, Bucks, to Enid Agnes Herbert, only daughter of Colonel Kenney-Herbert, late Military Secretary to the Govt of Madras.
GARRAWAY—RUSSELL-ROYSE—Aug 14, at St Stephens' Hampstead, Capt Charles W Garraway, the Royal Irish (Adjutant Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles), son of the late E H Garraway, R I C, to Etta, only daughter of Lt-Col Russell-Royse.
INGLIS—BAPTY—Aug 20, at St Oswald's Parish Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev Alexander Inglis, Kilmarnx, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev T H Greig, Bombay, brother-in-law of the bride, D M Inglis, Bombay, to Grace Miriam, fourth surviving daughter of the late James Bapty, Bombay.—No cards.
JOHNSTON—DAVIS—Aug 12, at St Michael's, Lyme Regis, George Henry Barnard Johnston, District Supt Police, N-W P and Oudh, oldest son of the Rev H G Johnston, M A, to Nyanza May, youngest daughter of the late Col W S Davis, Madras Staff Corps.
WILLIAMS—TYTLER—Aug 21, at the parish church, Bradninch, Devon, Wyndham Henry Williams, of Mozufferpore, Bengal, oldest son of the Rev Canon Williams, Warden of Browne's Hospital, Stamford, to Jane Christina, younger daughter of Lieut-Col T P Fraser Tytler, late Madras Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

ARROWSMITH—August 15, at Chester, Lilian Maude, youngest daughter of the late Capt J W Arrowsmith, 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, and Chief Constable of Cheshire, aged 24.
SCOTT—August 20, at Carmarthan, S W, Margaret Manderson, widow of Lieut Col R A, Scott, Staff Corps.
TRUEMAN—July 2, at Sydney, New South Wales, Isabella, wife of Col Trueman, late I S C.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1895.

THE adjournment for a week of the debate on Mr. Justice Ranade's motion in the University Senate, to exempt "ploughed" candidates from re-examination on the subjects in which they have passed with at least 45 per cent. of the minimum marks, will give the Fellows time for the careful consideration of the arguments upon which the learned Judge bases his proposal. Those arguments were not even touched upon in the brief discussion which followed Mr. Ranade's exhaustive speech on Friday night, and which arose from Dr. Mackichan's proposal that the next business on the agenda be proceeded with. As Mr. Mehta promptly pointed out, the adoption of this course would have created an appearance of antagonism to Mr. Justice Ranade's motion, instead of indicating the desire expressed by Dr. Mackichan himself for details of the project to be threshed out by the respective Faculties. Although an active canvas had been carried on before the meeting to bind members of the Senate to a particular course of action, the Principal of Wilson College might have obtained the support of a majority if, instead of moving "the next business," he had proposed that the Syndicate should be asked to request the Faculties to take the subject into their consideration. It may be that under existing rules this course was not permissible, no previous notice having been given, but there is no reason why such an amendment should not be tabled for the adjourned meeting. There were many Fellows present on Friday evening who, with Dr. Mackichan, have an open mind on the subject; and it was for this very reason that they refused to vote for a proposition, which, despite the mover's avowed singleness of purpose, seemed to them to amount to an indefinite shelving of the subject. Of course, final legislation on all questions of a change of rules rests with the Fellows, but it is manifestly impossible for a large body like the Senate—some of the members of which have no knowledge of University Examinations—to adequately investigate so wide a question as that raised by Mr. Justice Ranade, and one necessitating the discussion of numerous details. The learned Judge admits that he is not committed to details; and in his own words is "above all anxious that only the principle involved in this suggestion should be affirmed." But as Dr. Mackichan forcibly argued, when a proposal is brought before the Senate that body is bound to adhere to it in substance, and therefore it behoved the Fellows to be careful not to tie their hands by adopting a principle prior to its being subjected to careful investigation by the experts who form the respective Faculties. The Principal of Wilson College found his best illustration of the undesirability of discussing so complicated a question, prior to its consideration by the Faculties, in the amendment of which notice had been given by Mr. Setalvad, who had undertaken to speak not only for the profession which he adorns, but for Medicine and Engineering as well. To say the least it is unlikely that any member of the Senate, however able, can acceptably lead the way in alterations of rules with the practical working of which he has little or no acquaintance, while as yet the Faculties concerned have expressed no opinion on the points raised.

It may be that Mr. Justice Ranade and his supporters will be reluctant to postpone the verdict of the Senate until expert opinion has been pronounced, for they have not hitherto received much encouragement in responsible quarters. When Mr. Ranade brought before the Syndicate this very proposal together with another motion, providing for a diminution in the number of examinations, a majority of the Syndicate declined to take any action, or to refer either subject to the Faculties, and hence it was that Mr. Ranade and his friends made a special requisition for a meeting of the Senate. The learned Judge's pleasure at seeing a string of amendments tabled against his motion, and the care with which he explained he was not committed to details, need cause no surprise when it is borne in mind that the rules prohibited any alteration of the motion as it stood when brought before the Syndicate. Having appealed from the decision of that responsible body to the Senate, he was unable to change the wording of his proposition, or modify it in any respect. He therefore brought it forward in its original imperfectness, "trusting that in the discussion suitable amendments might be introduced if thought necessary." The motion is at present so crude and general that it certainly stands in need of amendment, and we can therefore quite understand the willingness of its sponsor to have it mutilated. It has been said that the Syndicate made short work of the proposal, and this has been used as an argument for their full discussion in the Senate. But Professor Hathornthwaite effectively disposed of this insinuation, on Friday night, by the declaration that the matter instead of being summarily dismissed by the Syndicate was thoroughly threshed out in all its details. The decision not to refer it to the Faculties was, he decared, only arrived at after careful deliberation. Mr. Justice Ranade had only a single supporter in the Syndicate, his motion being lost by eight votes to two. But if the Senate now express a desire for the Faculties to take up these questions, the Syndicate will of course concur, and the light of specialist opinion will be brought to bear upon both proposals. In that case, the Faculties will have before them in the main outlines of Mr. Justice Ranade's speech, as given in the newspapers, a clear and lucid presentment of the case for the proposed change.

The learned Judge is evidently desirous of removing the question of obtaining a degree, from the region of doubt to the plane of certainty, for any young man who is not entirely hopeless as a student, for he frankly told the Senate it was with a view to take away the "chance element" from examinations that he had moved in the matter. He desires to give the undergraduate the "assurance of obtaining success," and there can be no doubt that, notwithstanding the confusion observable in the motion as to the percentage of minimum marks required under the rules for a pass, the plan he proposes will go a long way in that direction. Young men may indolently spend their days, confining themselves to one or two studies, and yet may rest assured that sooner or later the badge of learning will be bestowed upon them by a patient University. But while the change may give the "assurance of obtaining success," it will tend to do away with the assurance that a graduate is a man of at least average mental calibre. Ordinarily speaking the possession of a degree has been held to denote that its holder has a good all round knowledge of the subjects for which that degree is given. Who would regard the carrying of a hundredweight of grain fifty yards as real test of the physical strength of a porter, supposing he was allowed to take it that distance in instalments? If the porter carried away the load in three journeys instead of one, he would perform his task, but he would not prove that he was a man of great strength. Similarly if the candidate for a Bombay degree is "ploughed" in an examination, but is allowed to have placed to his credit the subjects on which he has managed to obtain just sufficient marks to pull through, he will in time accomplish his object of receiving a degree, but in doing so he will give no satisfactory proof either of scholarship or of mental grasp. The change would encourage both in theory and practice, the mischievous notion far too common amongst our young men that the end of education is reached when a degree has been obtained. Mr. Justice Ranade has more than once complained, and with justice, of the literary sterility of Indian graduates, and yet he comes before the Senate with the declaration that "when a student has passed in a particular subject he should be at peace with that subject for the rest of his life." It would be instructive to hear Mr. Ranade reconcile that opinion with his well-known interest in the cause of education. Surely a few moments' consideration will convince him that no greater deterrent to a successful career could take possession of the mind of a young doctor, or lawyer, than that, having satisfied his examiners, he is "at peace" with the subjects learnt during the course, and may allow his knowledge to lie dormant. At the Medical Congress, lately held in London, the President pointed out how completely the medical science of to-day is in advance of that of a generation ago when the Congress was instituted. But would any progress have been made if medical graduates had considered themselves "at peace" with the subjects of their studies, and had neglected the practical application of views which in their college days were only text book theories, but have now passed out of the region of theory into that of scientific fact? To those who contend that Mr. Ranade's motion should be adopted because the tests are often altered, it may be pointed out that the examiners are always requested not to make violent changes in the standard, and we believe that on the whole the line of continuity thus taken up by the University authorities is carefully adhered to by the examiners. We cannot think that Mr. Ranade and his friends are really furthering the cause they have so much at heart by advocating this "so-called reform," to use Dr. Mackichan's description, and it seems to us that the six reasons adduced by the learned Judge for the change can all be satisfactorily replied to. But it is in the Faculties, and not in the Senate, where the whole question should in the first instance be discussed.

A REPORT of the trade and navigation of the port of Aden for 1894-95 shows an increase of between six and seven per cent.—fifty-four lakhs of rupees—in the total trade of the year. The increase has not been of an all-round character, though we find that coffee has fluctuated in a remarkable manner. It decreased in quantity by cwts. twenty-nine thousand and two hundred and eighty-eight from Yemen, *via* Arabian Sea ports, and the value decreased by rupees thirteen lakhs twenty-nine thousand, two hundred and thirty-seven. Harrar coffee, however, increased by cwts. twenty-one thousand and one hundred and sixty, and in value by rupees seventeen lakhs seventy-seven thousand, seven hundred and twenty-two. Traders have, it seems, been reluctant to venture too freely in transactions for the Yemen article on account of the great fluctuation in the price of the Maria Theresa dollar, and to the prohibition by the Turkish Government against the import of the Maria Theresa dollar into the Red Sea Arabian ports. The price of the article attained the extreme value of rupees one hundred and six per cwt., thus accounting for the increase in the total value of the article imported. Owners of coffee in the Yemen districts wisely insist on being paid for their goods in Maria Theresa dollars, and owing to the prohibition against the import of dollars by the Turkish Government into their territories on the Red Sea littoral, merchants have been chary, and the trade has consequently declined. In cotton goods it is shown that American grey shirtings increased by rupees five lakhs and Bombay grey shirtings by eight lakhs, due to less imports the year previous. Exports were well maintained, the former increased by rupees thirty thousand and the latter by six lakhs of rupees. Grain imports increased by a lakh and a half. Exports decreased by a like sum. The market is consequently overstocked, and prices have fallen. Large quantities of the article have again been shipped direct to the port of Berbera on the Somali Coast from Calcutta during the year. In tobacco the imports increased by eleven lakhs. This included a lakh value returned by the Societie du Tumbac from Port Said as "unsuited for the Egyptian market." Bombay contributed three and-a-quarter lakhs and Arabian Gulf ports six and-a-quarter lakhs, while half a lakh was supplied by Persia. Exports increased by over five and-a-quarter lakhs. Almost all the tobacco exported to Massowah and the Dankali Coast ports is, it is stated, intended for Turkish territory, where duty on the article is excessively high, the increase in imports being accounted for on the termination of the agreement between the Chief of Makalla and Shehr and the Societie du Tumbac. Notwithstanding the competition of Perim as a coaling station Aden does not decline. Larger imports in the quantity of coals are shown accounting for an increase of rupees five and-quarter lakhs in value. Of the total number of vessels that entered the port of Aden during the year, forty-seven discharged coals, two hundred and ninety-eight called for coals, nine hundred and twenty-two for landed cargo, twelve for provisions, two for water, eight for orders, two for bills of health, seven for repairs, eight for medical aid, and three returned from sea. The number of vessels which called for coal or to land merchandise at Perim was four hundred and eighty-six, an increase of close on six per cent.

THE Government of India which has so long remained shamefully indifferent to the moral claim of the news agencies and newspapers to a legal copyright in the costly telegrams which they provide and pay for, has been once again put to shame by a British Colony. The Legislature of Natal, following the example set some years since by the Australian colonies, has passed an Act under which newspaper telegrams will henceforth receive the protection of the law against press pirates. The provisions of the Act protect such property for a period of seventy-two hours. Offences against the Act are punishable with a fine not exceeding £20, or in default three months' imprisonment, and for any subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding £40, or in default six months' imprisonment. The protection also applies to messages transmitted by pigeon and other special dispatch. The Indian legislature should lose no time in passing a similar Act. The first effect of such an enactment would be to enable honest newspapers to double and quadruple the amount of telegraphic news now given to the public. We remember having ourselves published on two successive mornings telegrams giving full particulars of the bombardment of Alexandria, with the pleasing result of seeing the invaluable information, procured at heavy cost, pirated in an hour or two by dishonest prints, which stole our property without as much as an acknowledgment and with complete impunity. Reuter is daily robbed in the same fashion. The number on the list of that agency's paying contributors in the whole Continent of India may be almost counted on the fingers of one hand. If papers which make a shameless parade of stolen goods were compelled to pay for what they use, it would be possible for the news agencies to give a much fuller service at a reduced charge. It is not creditable to the Government of India to have remained all these years blind to the manifest duty of legislating to put an end to a scandal with which the self-governing Colonies have known how to deal so vigorously. In England the piracy of telegrams recently received a rude

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

VISIT OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON TO BORDEAUX.

PARIS, SEPT. 6.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London arrived here to-day, and were accorded a most cordial public welcome. They are going to Bordeaux to visit the Exhibition in an official capacity, and the visit excites great interest in France.

ELECTION FOR SOUTH DERRY.

Mr. Farrell, Nationalist, has been elected for South Derry by a majority of 700 votes.

THE SHAHZADA'S IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

Sir Thomas Martin has informed Reuter's Agency that the Ameer and the Shahzada are highly gratified with the latter's reception in England, especially by her Majesty the Queen and members of the Royal Family.

The Shahzada was profoundly impressed with the greatness of England, as evidenced by her manufactures and commerce.

His Highness commented frequently on the absorption of Englishmen in peaceful affairs and their unconcern in military matters.

The Prince was of opinion that while the military displays he witnessed were imposing spectacles they would have equally impressed him that England was a Military Nation, even if the aspect of the troops had been less decorative.

Sir Thomas did not doubt that the visit would be productive of infinite good as the Afghans now understand that India is only one of the jewels in the British Crown. Mutual suspicions would be eradicated, and he had no doubt when the time arrived the British Government would find a way to arrange for the Diplomatic representation of the Ameer in London.

CORRECTION.

The following horses' names in St. Leger were not given fully this morning, viz. :—

33 to 1 against Lord Chester
33 to 1 against Chestnut Filly by Sarabband-Busybody,
66 to 1 against Royal Pride.

THE ST. LEGER.

Raconteur was scratched for the St. Leger to-day.

THE AMERICA CUP.

The American yacht "Defender" beat Lord Dunraven's yacht "Valkyrie III." in the first race for the America Cup.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 8.

The first race for the America Cup was over a course fifteen miles to windward and fifteen miles home. The wind was light throughout the race which was won by the Defender by eight minutes.

Excursion steamers following the race greatly hampered both yachts.

THE CHENGTU RIOTS.

The American Government have resolved to hold a separate enquiry into the Chengtu riots, and have selected Consul Read and the Naval Attache at Tokio to conduct it.

INVITATION TO M. FELIX FAURE TO VISIT LONDON.

PARIS, SEPT. 8.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Renals, Lord Mayor of London, had an audience with President Faure, during which he promised him the most cordial reception if he visited London.

M. Faure thanked the Lord Mayor, but said he did not contemplate visiting London.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Bombay mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

COLONEL IAN HAMILTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 8.

Colonel Ian Hamilton will go on two months' privilege leave to England before taking up duties of Deputy Quarter Master General.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Colonel Durand, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, will arrive at Simla on return from leave, in England, in time to start on tour with his Excellency.

THE COUNCIL VACANCY.

No arrangement has yet been made to fill Sir Alexander Mackenzie's place in the Viceroy's Council when he proceeds to Bengal.

THE MALAKAND BRIGADE.

General Waterfield has been directed to proceed to Malakand forthwith to assume command of his new brigade, instead of waiting until the 15th instant.

TROOPS FOR BAHREIN.

The 4th Bombay Rifles has been directed to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Bahrein in case of further disturbances arrising. They will take a Maxim gun with them.

THE PAMIRS.

The Pamir Commission is now in camp at East Aksa river in view of the approaching inclement season. Orders regarding the return of the British party will be issued during the next few days.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

The Government of India will, it is understood, advance money by instalments, not in a lump sum, to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, for construction of the sanctioned extensions to their line. The crore of rupees promised at three and a half per cent. will thus be gradually provided.

THE GILGIT STAFF.

When Sir George Robertson returns to Gilgit next month, the officers under his orders will be Captain Minchin, Lieutenants Gordon and Reunion. Captain Stewart, now officiating in charge of the Gilgit Agency, will then proceed on furlough.

AFFAIRS IN CHITRAL.

SIMLA, SEPT. 7.

General Low leaves Larari on the 7th inst. en route to Dargai to meet the Commander-in-Chief. The telegraph wire was cut in three places, two miles north of Gujar on the evening of the 4th.

THE MILITARY MEMBER.

Lieutenant-General Sir H. Brackenbury, Military Member of Council, leaves Simla on the 11th October, and visits the following places on tour :—Murree 14th to 16th October, Malakand and Chakdara posts 5th to 7th November, Secunderabad 13th to 17th, Bangalore 19th to 21st, Hosur 21st to 23rd, Ootacamund 24th to 28th, and Madras on a date not yet fixed.

MR. WOODBURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

Mr. Woodburn, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has been asked to proceed to Simla immediately, and he will arrive there to-morrow. There is absolutely no foundation for the rumour that he succeeds Mr. Cadell on the Board of Revenue.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF BENGAL.

I hear on the best authority that it is exceedingly probable that Sir Alexander Miller will be appointed Chief Justice of the High Court, Bengal.

HEAVY RAIN IN POONA.

POONA, SEPT. 8.

Heavy rain has fallen in Poona, nearly five inches were registered within eight hours. On Friday last, two bridges between the Baroti and Ghangapur on South-East Line beyond Sholapur, have been damaged. Trains which were due here yesterday at 10-30 in the morning which brings the Calcutta daks have not yet arrived. There are numerous further breaks near Sholapur. Telegraphic communication is not clear. The down and up trains are standing at different stations, attempts are being made to transfer the passengers and mails across the nullahs, which will be accomplished as soon as the water subsides. No estimate of the damage done has been found.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The semifinal ties in the Harris Football Tournament were not played yesterday owing to the heavy rain. The ground was not in a good condition. They will be played to-morrow.

THE POONA POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Poona Polo Tournament will be commenced from to-morrow. Seven teams have entered. The following is the result of the drawing :—The 2nd Bombay Lancers vs. the Poona Gymkhana ; the Paigah team vs. the Bombay Gymkhana ; the 7th Hussars vs. the Poona Horse ; the Kings' Own Yorkshire, a bye. The final match will be played on Saturday next. The usual polo dinner will take place the same evening, General Nairne presiding.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

ADEN, SEPT. 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 8.

Mail steamer Rosetta from Bombay, arrived.
H. M. S. Leander from China, arrived.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Cam, from Singapore, arrived at Hongkong, on the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 3/8.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 7-16ex.
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117¾ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 1-8
Bar Silver	30 9-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	49,000	bales.
" " " Surats	900	"
" " Imports of Cotton	12,000	"
" " " Surats	1,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	1,186,000	"
" " Surats	29,000	"

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 23RD AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the Overland mails of August 23, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. The vessel experienced fine weather after leaving Aden, until nearing Bombay, when she encountered cross seas. The passengers were greatly inconvenienced by the heavy rain which fell in torrents from the time the vessel sighted port on Friday night. The mails were landed about two hours after the Clyde anchored, under great difficulties, amidst the wet and darkness of a cyclonic night. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Carnduff, Mr W A	Parfitt, Mr Geo
Evans, Miss	Platton, Mr W
Goto, Mr H	Richardson, Mr J R
Hopkins, Mr	Swales, Mr
Khimidin, Kaze, Mr	Simak, Mr
Mercer, Mr	Meledon-Webber, Miss
Middleton, Mr and Mrs	

FROM BRINDISI.

Brush, Lt J E R	Hukman, Mr G W
Carraway, Capt and Mrs	Keighly, Mr B
Davies, Mr and Mrs	King, Capt H B
Gait, Mr W E	Leetham, Capt W
Gamble, Mr, R	Monteith, Maj
Giffard, Mr	Moylan, Mr
Harrington, Mr H T	Muir, Lt-Col C W
Henderson, Mr	Paterson, Mr
Herbert, Mr	Robertson, Col D K
Holloway, Mr	Radford, Col
Holme, Mr A H	Watson, Mr R

FROM PORT SAID.—Cooper, Mr
FROM ADEN.—Hokey, Mr S, R N

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUG. 23.

WE are now in the midst of the holiday season, and the beautiful weather of the past week has added largely to the number of pleasure-seekers in the country and by the seaside. It is, no doubt, the fact that at this moment so many people are travelling about which causes so much interest to be taken in the attempts of the great railway companies whose lines run to the North to shorten as much as possible the time of the journey between London and Scotland ; and which sent such a thrill through the community when the news came that a Channel steamer had been sunk on the Newhaven-Dieppe route, and that the 250 passengers on board had had a narrow escape of losing their lives. Fortunately they were all quickly taken off by the vessel which ran their packet down, and only lost their luggage.

The House of Commons, having disposed of the Address, and having settled the question as to the right of John Daly, the dynamiter, to be considered a member of Parliament, has now settled down to transact the necessary business of Supply. Votes are being taken fairly quickly and it is still hoped that an adjournment may be possible at the end of the first week in September.

The naval manœuvres, which came to an end last week, seemed to attract less public notice than usual, the operations carried out being more business-like in their nature, though not of so interesting a character as they sometimes are. The New Forest military manœuvres are about to begin, and these are likely to be watched with interest by the civil population as well as by the Army. The marches of the troops from Aldershot have been rendered very irksome by the exceedingly hot son of the last few days.

The announcement of Lord Wolseley's appointment to succeed the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief has been received with satisfaction on all sides. It is to be noted however that the Duke's retirement has been postponed until the beginning of November and that the new appointment is only made for a term of five years.

A good deal of discussion is likely to be aroused by Lord Castletown's proposal (to be moved next Session in the Upper House) that the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland shall be abolished, a Chief Secretary and Under-Secretary being appointed in his stead, and a Royal residence being established either in the south or west. Meanwhile, it may be mentioned that Earl Cadogan, the new Lord Lieutenant, made his State entry into Dublin yesterday afternoon.

Amongst the remaining events of the week which call for notice are the declaration by Mr. Chamberlain of the Government policy with regard to Swaziland ; the publication of the report of the Uganda Railway Committee ; and the meeting of the Church Defence Institutions. Several unfortunate bathing and boating accidents are recorded ; and the strike which is in progress at Dundee threatens to be of some duration and to cause widespread distress.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-Gen. E. H. Foster ; Sir A. Balliston ; Admiral F. Chetham-Strode ; Mr. R. Reade ; Dr. Done ; Rev. H. S. Kerr ; the Knight of Glin ; Dr. J. S. Bristowe.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 23.

NOTWITHSTANDING the phenomenal energy of Mr. Tim Healy and his virtual assumption not only of the leadership of the Nationalist party, but almost of the entire Opposition, the proceedings of the House of Commons have not presented many features of surpassing interest this week, and the Liberals cannot be congratulated on the success of their strategy. They have not scored very much by their two amendments to the Address, one calling upon the Government to deal immediately with the problems of agricultural distress and want of employment. It is not easy to see what the movers of the amendment hoped to gain by their action, for no one expected that the Government had come into office with cut and dried schemes for carrying out the promises they made, or realizing the hopes they encouraged when in Opposition. The Liberals are as anxious, if we may judge from the casual appearances in the House of their leaders, even more anxious than the Ministerialists to bring this short season to a termination as soon as possible, and the Ministry are justified in treating as not quite sincere, the censure passed upon them, because Ministers almost before they have got to know the permanent officials of their respective departments are not ready with the Bills they wish to pass. It will be time enough to judge them when we see the Queen's Speech at the opening of the next session and not before. It is not only in the House itself that more zeal than is necessary is being shown by certain members of the Liberal Party. Grave doubts are expressed in some quarters as to the wisdom of the Committee of the National Liberal Club in the course it has decided to take. The *Chronicle* to-day publishes the following in its Parliamentary sketch :—"What do you think of the proposal of the Committee of the National Liberal Club to call a conference concerning the Liberal leadership ?" asked a journalist in the lobby to-day of a well-known Liberal Member. "I should say," answered the hon. gentleman emphatically, "that every Liberal with any respect for himself or his party would call it a piece of impertinence." I am told that the object of the conference proposed to be held on October 29 and 30, is not correctly described in the above quotation, but assuming that the wish of the promoters, merely to ascertain, as far as possible, what were the actual causes of the Liberal defeat their haste seems unnecessary, and the only result of the gathering if it takes place will probably be to render what is now perplexing still more perplexing. It would, no doubt, be profitable to the Liberal party and interesting to all the world if we could know exactly why the General Elections proved so disastrous to the followers of Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt ; but I do not think we shall be much "forader" after we have heard what the delegates summoned by the Committee of the National Liberal Club have to say on the subject.

The true cause of the Shahzada's prolonged stay in this country is now admitted. It turns out that the reason he did not go away at the time specified was the singular claim put forward by the Ameer through his son to be allowed to send a diplomatic representative to the Court of St. James's. As I think I mentioned in a previous letter the first thing that induced Abdur Rahman to desire to visit England was the reports he heard of the welcome accorded to the ruler of Persia by our own and other European countries. Perhaps he has ascertained that the Shah has an envoy here, and concluded that the same privilege ought to be accorded to the Ameer of Afghanistan. That his Highness should have put forward such a demand may incline some people to doubt whether he is really so astute as we have been led to suppose. The manner in which the request has been made, apparently behind the backs of the Government of India, has rightly or wrongly suggested to persons here that this was why we have been honoured with the Shahzada's presence in this country, that but for this he might not have come at all. It can hardly be supposed that the Ameer merely sent the Shahzada to beg the Home Government to grant what a leading Liberal paper calls his "preposterous" demand, but if that should really be the case it is not likely to diminish the objections to making India defray the expenses of the young Prince's mission, and may raise doubts as to whether in the circumstances we shall see all the good that was expected from Nasrulla Khan's journey. It is a great pity that the Shahzada's sojourn in England, a sojourn which began well and up to a point, was so successful should have, what looks something like an inglorious termination. *A propos* of the "little bill" your old friend Sir Andrew Scoble by an adroit question he put to Lord George Hamilton yesterday hinted to the Government that they should reconsider the question. Sir Andrew probably believed that as the new Secretary of State for India had not hesitated to reverse the decision of the late Government with regard to one matter he might not shrink from doing the same in respect to another. But the hon. and learned gentleman if he thought this made a slight mistake. "Her Majesty's Government," said Lord George Hamilton, "proposes to make no change in the manner in which the late Government decided that the expenses of his Highness's visit should be defrayed." Sir Henry Fowler said pretty much the same thing about the cost of the Opium Commission, and had to give way at last. Lord George Hamilton may find himself under the same necessity if public opinion in India expresses itself with sufficient strength, and is not silenced by the answer to Sir A. Scoble. It would be a pity to abandon the fight in consequence of Lord George's words. We, at home, perhaps more than you in India, know the value to be put upon Ministerial declarations such as that of Lord George Hamilton. If the requisite amount of pressure is put upon him here and in India he may come to recognise the unfairness of the proposed arrangement, particularly in view of what has recently happened.

I cannot hear that the Bimetallic League receives much support, pecuniary or otherwise, from India or the Further East, which, all things considered, is perhaps not to be wondered at. Lancashire remains the stronghold of the cause and candid bimetallists admit that at present it is only there that the working classes, as a body, interest themselves in the subjects or care to trouble themselves to understand it. But the currency school-master is abroad. In the *Times*, a day or two ago, appeared the following advertisement :—"A business man, a student of economics, is willing to read with any one studying bimetallism. Terms 2s. 6d. an hour." Here is a chance for the new M. P.s. By the way I see that one of the representatives of a great industrial centre described himself, or is described in one of the guides as speaking "French and German well !" It is to be hoped for the sake of his brother members he will not attempt to address the House in either of those languages.

The approach of the Indian Budget debate and the conference of Lancashire M. P.'s and cotton trade representatives has caused a good deal of attention to be paid to the question of the cotton duties. Lord George Hamilton's position naturally attracts much notice, but I need not dwell on that not unimportant phase of the subject, as long before this letter reaches Bombay it will be known to your readers, whether he intends, with the approval of his colleagues, to give effect to the views he expressed when Sir Henry, (now Lord) James came to such utter grief, and used offensive language about honourable men, to whom I believe he has not yet apologised or is compelled by the stern reality of facts to climb down. Mr. Schwann, Manchester's one ewe lamb, has been trying to draw Lord George on the subject this afternoon, but without success. His lordship pleaded that he could not say all that was necessary in the form of answers to questions, but he promised an answer when the Indian Financial Statement is considered. The Committee of Members of Parliament appointed at the meeting held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, is intended as "a sort of intermediate body" between the Secretary of State and the Lancashire Committee, in other words as a means of exerting concentrated pressure upon that Minister. Let us hope that Mr. Bhownuggree, who I understand would vote against the Government if they proposed the repeal of the duties, will together with others interested in India, see that the Lancashire men do not have things all their own way. Some interesting admissions were at the meeting above referred to. For example, Sir William Houldsworth admitted that they would "get far more out of the Government than the House of Commons," while Colonel Blundell, M.P., pointed out the objection India feels to having her fiscal policy arranged to suit the interests of people in India, and the Chairman (Mr. Garnett, President of the Manufacturers' Association) showed by his closing remarks a juster appreciation of the situation than we are accustomed to from the spokesmen of the Lancashire millowners. He is reported to have said :—"This was a matter which required the utmost delicacy of handling ; and though India stood in a different position to our colonies, and could not act the Boston tea ships over again, he did not wish to advocate any course of conduct that if they were a white colony might land this country in such a result." It is something at all events to have got this fact recognised by the leader of the Lancashire agitation.

Mr. Bhownuggree is like the majority of the members new to the House of Commons attending very assiduously to his Parliamentary duties, and I think he has voted in almost every one of the many divisions that have taken place since the opening of the session. So far he has not contributed to the debates ; he may be reserving his maiden speech for the discussion on the Indian Budget, which judging from present appearances is likely to be largely occupied with the policy of her Majesty's Government regarding Chitral. Sir William Wedderburn was prevented by Mr. Balfour's strategy from raising the question as the hon. baronet intended by means of an amendment to the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The Leader of the House, when all the other amendments had been disposed of, appealed Sir William to postpone his speech until the Indian Budget came on, basing the appeal on the inconvenience of dealing with the subject until the papers were in the hands of members. Sir William Harcourt joined in this certainly not unreasonable request, but without effect. Sir William refused to listen to the advice of his leader, in spite of the fact that it was an hour after midnight, and Lord George Hamilton had gone home to Montagu Street under the impression that he would not be wanted. The ingenuous Mr. Dalziel came to his assistance, and urged an adjournment, mainly on the ground it seemed that the excellent but tedious Mr. Samuel Smith was anxious to "speak for a considerable length of time !" After this portentous announcement Mr. Balfour at once rose, and moved that the question be now put. The Speaker made no difficulty about accepting the closure, and Sir William was only able to muster seventy-three supporters in the division lobby. Since then Sir Henry Fowler has appeared on the scene with a notice that he intends to challenge the reversal of his decision respecting Chitral, so I am afraid the member for Banffshire will have to play second fiddle when the matter comes up for consideration.

Although Mr. Bhownuggree has not yet spoken in Parliament he, a few days ago, handed in a question respecting the astounding generosity with which the powers that be have rewarded some of the more humble of the Chitral heroes. He proposed to ask Lord G. Hamilton, "whether his attention had been called to a statement that two water-carriers of the 14th Bengal Infantry, mentioned in the despatches for the gallantry and devotion exhibited by them during the action at Koragh and another man also mentioned for the conspicuous gallantry and devotion exhibited while with the party which brought the late Captain Baird into Chitral Fort were rewarded with a grant of Rs. 15 equal to about 16s. 4d. and whether he would recommend an augmentation of the reward.' This question was to have been asked this afternoon, but it has disappeared from the paper, probably on account of the similar inquiry put to the Secretary of State yesterday by the ubiquitous Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett. Both the hon. gentleman seem to have been prompted by the protest in the *Times*, echoing what appear to most people here the very proper comments of the Indian Press on the "meanness of such rewards." The dinner to be given by the Parsee colony to Mr. Bhownuggree takes place to-morrow evening, at the Criterion. The circular is signed by Mr. D. F. Cama (D. P. Cama and Co.), D. Byramjee (Dadabhoy and Co.), F. B. Cama (F. B. Cama and Co.), Sir Jehangbier Cowasjee (who, however, has left England), Mr. K. A. Guasvalla, barrister-at-law, Mr. N. J. Moolla (Cama, Moolla and Co.), and Dr. S. A. Kapadia, honorary secretary. I mentioned last week the movement started by some Anglo-Indians to entertain Mr. Bhownuggree in honour of his election. Although the prime movers are Conservatives and the preliminary circulars are issued from the Carlton Sir Roper Lethbridge informs me that the dinner is not to be considered in any way a partisan affair. Lord Reay and other Liberals as well as "non-political members of the India Office" are to be invited. How it will be possible to prevent the gathering from being "partisan" I cannot see, but it will be an achievement worthy of recognition if Sir Roper and the gentlemen associated with him succeed in uniting Liberal party men and Conservative politicians in feting the Conservative representative of North-East Bethnal Green. To have presented to us the spectacle of the fierce Radical lion lying down with the gentle Tory lamb will be a novel experience, and if it comes off it ought surely to form an additional tableau to Mr. Imre Kiralfy's "grand historical and lyric spectacle" *India*, which is to be produced to-morrow for the first time at the highly successful exhibition at Earl's Court.

Prominent attention has recently been called both here and in India to the extraordinary manner amounting to persecution in which her Majesty's Asiatic subjects are treated in the Transvaal. Mr. Naoroji was some time ago invited by the victims of Boer brutality to do what he could to remedy their grievances. Since then he has received from South Africa a memorial for presentation to the British Government. On receipt of this document the ex-member for Central Finsbury wrote to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, asking whether he would receive a small deputation of Indians to place the facts before him. Yesterday, Mr. Naoroji received from Lord Ampthill, Mr. Chamberlain's private secretary, an intimation that the right hon. gentleman should be glad to grant the desired interview next Thursday. It is possible that something may be said to Mr. Chamberlain about certain disabilities, under which Natives of India labour in other parts of South Africa ; but the chief object in view seems to be the removal of the cruel restrictions prevailing in the Transvaal. I hope to be able to announce in my next letter that Mr. Chamberlain has given the deputation some encouragement, for if the state of things existing in the South African Republic is such as is described it is high time for steps to be taken to put an end to the scandal. So long as they are law-abiding the Indian population in South Africa have surely a right to protection as British subjects.

I hear that your late Governor, Lord Harris, has, with characteristic courage, been astonishing some of the more steady-going and old-fashioned Churchmen of his district by proposing at a diocesan conference, held under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, that cricket should be recognised as a legitimate means of Sunday recreation. His lordship knew beforehand that his views about Sunday observance would not commend themselves to many of his clerical friends, and expressed his willingness to allow some less iconoclastic laymen to take his place if the Primate wished, but his Grace preferred to let the conference hear Lord Harris. I am told by a Kentish parson who was present on the occasion that Lord Harris's suggestions were on the whole very well received, though some of them were not considered quite practicable. Lord Harris's suggestions afford another proof of the fact that a man may be a staunch Conservative in politics and very liberal in other matters. That a diocesan conference in the most important see of this realm does not think it beyond its province to consider how it may add to the material as well as the spiritual happiness of the youths and young men of our towns and villages, shows moreover how strongly the altruistic spirit of the age has permeated all classes of Society.

Officers of the Staff Corps will be interested in a question that Mr. Henniker Heaton proposes to ask Lord George Hamilton at this afternoon's sitting of the House. The hon. member in the first place requests that the recommendations of the Supreme Government regarding the supersession of Staff Corps Officers "by those in the line" may be laid upon the table. He also asks for an explanation of the rule preventing Staff Corps officers who entered the Army as Sub-Lieutenants from counting service out of India, and further wishes to know whether Lord George will "consider the advisability of allowing every officer to count towards pension all his service out of India before joining the Staff Corps to an extent not exceeding two years."

THE CYCLONE.

SERIOUS BREACHES ON THE RAILWAYS

THE cyclone which first swept over Bombay in the small hours of Saturday morning has not been confined to this side, but has spread to other parts of the Peninsula. The heavy rains in the Sholapur district have caused very serious breaches on the South-East line of the G. I. P. Railway. The rivers rose on Friday night so high that railway bridges have been washed away, and other damages to the lines are reported. A very large breach has been made on the line between the Baroti and Dudhni stations. The Bori bridge, situate about thirty-one miles beyond Sholapur on the South-East line towards Raichore, was washed away. Out of the twenty girders of the bridge, sixteen have been carried away. Another bridge at Benesharoor has been so materially damaged as to render it impassable, two of its openings being washed away. This bridge is situated between the Kalali and Gangapore stations. A third structure over the river Seena made of masonry and having six arches has been practically demolished. It, was situated between the Mohol and Pakni stations. The minor damages to the railways, the authorities expect very soon to repair, but they cannot take any immediate measures to make good the damage to the bridge, pending the subsidence of the floods. The Raichore express, commonly known as the South-East mail, which was due at 6-30, on Saturday morning, did not arrive until yesterday morning, and the authorities have stopped the conveyance of all mails and passengers between the places, where breaches have occurred, until arrangements have been made to transhipthem. Through booking has been stopped beyond Mohol on one side and Gangapur on the other. The Raichore mail had arrived as far as Pakni and waited there as the bridge on the Seena was found in a tottering condition. The wisdom of the step was illustrated in a short time after the bridge gave way. The places where the breaches have occurred cannot be reached, but passengers can, if they choose, go to Madras via Poona by travelling by one of the narrow gauge feeder lines. A train is expected to bring some passengers and mail packets from intermediate stations, but it is not expected that mails from Madras can be brough there to-day. The latest information to hand last evening from the scene of breaches was that the flood was subsiding. This has enabled the railway authorities in Bombay to declare that they would be able to make good arrangements for the conveyance of passengers and mails in a day. It is hopel that through communication will be established by to-morrow morning. Breaches have also occurred on the Nizam State Railway between the stations of Madira and Condapali and booking has been stopped beyond these places. Mr. Kelley, the Acting Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Line wrote to us on Saturday afternoon, as follows :—"I regret to inform you that two of our bridges between Baroti and Ghangapur on the South-East line beyond Sholapur have been damaged by heavy floods, and for the present there will be some interruption of traffic, and we shall not be able to book passengers beyond Baroti. It is hoped, however, that the interruption will not be far long, and that through communication will be soon resumed."

Fortunately the B. B. and C. I. Railway system is quite safe and no breach having been effected by the rains which were not so heavy in Gujerat as in the South.

The Port Officer of Bombay received a telegram from the Meteorological Reporter at Simla on Saturday forenoon, which ran as follows :—Storm signal hoist cautionary, flag signal cyclonic, storm crossing head of Peninsula, and wind averages twenty-five miles per hour and is increasing. In consequence of the message the cautionary signal was hoisted on the Town Flag Staff on Saturday, but was lowered down yesterday when the storm had abated.

THE DHULIA RIOT.

THE latest news regarding the tragic disturbance at Dhulia shows that the public peace is well preserved by the authorities, who keep themselves on the alert for any emergency that might occur. The Mahomedans allege that the police have killed seventeen of their co-religionists, one of whom was a boy of ten years of age. Of those lying in hospital, nineteen have been seriously wounded, and grave apprehensions are entertained regarding their lives. The police have arrested seven persons in all, including Makhunshah, the alleged ringleader in the riot, his son Imam, and a Momin, named Rippoo. Imam has been rather seriously wounded. The persons in custody have been released on bail. We are told that five Mahomedans, who have come to Bombay from Dhulia, are now making arrangements, in consultation with leading Mahomedan citizens, to engage the services of an able Bombay counsel to defend their co-religionists on their trial in Dhulia.

We learn that a movement is on foot for a joint meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans to be held in this city to petition Government to lay down rules in regard to the prohibition of the use of music by processionists when passing places of worship with a view to prevent the repetition of such breaches of the peace as have occurred in this Presidency during the last few years and of which Dhulia furnishes the latest instance.

A correspondent writes :—From the latest particulars received in Bombay regarding the recent disturbance at Dhulia, it appears that one more of the injured men, named Hakeem, died there, on Friday. There are thirty-three persons lying in the hospital, and eleven of the cases are said to be serious. The ten Mahomedans who have been arrested on a charge of general rioting, are to be placed to-day before Mr. James H. Du Boulay, for trial. Mr. S. C. Sanjana, barrister-at-law, who has been engaged on behalf of the accused, left for Dhulia last night.

SCHOOLS FOR SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was with extreme regret that I noticed the several letters, which of late have appeared in your issues regarding the schools in Salsette, and which it appears to me have no other object in view, but to recklessly cast unwarranted reflection on the Portuguese authorities and that most estimable Prelate his Excellency the Bishop of Damaun. That there are over two hundred Catholic schools in Salsette and Bassein. It would appear that the Catholics of those places expect his Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal or angels from heaven would come down and provide schools for their children, while they themselves will absolutely do nothing towards bringing about that most desired object. If I mistake not there has already been established in Salsette several educational institutions by that estimable body, known as the East Indian Association. That Association has taken much interest in educational matters, and devoted much of its time and attention in that direction. It has several representatives in Salsette and Bassein, who are actively engaged in ameliorating the condition of the people. If therefore those concerned really have the interest and well-being of the people of those places at heart, let them turn to and co-operate with that body, rendering it every assistance in their power, not sparing the purse if necessary, or form themselves into an association similar to that body with similar laudable and philanthropic objects in view. There are many well-to-do Salsettians, resident in Bombay, Bandora, and the other suburbs, and it is their duty to do something towards bettering the condition of their less fortunate and ignorant brethren at home. If they do this, and there is no reason why they should not, they may rest assured there will then soon be enough and to spare of education in Salsette and Bassein. Comparisons are proverbially odious, but I cannot allow it to pass without remarking that the priests and priests under the Padroado have in respect of educational matters just as much on hand as they can well manage, and this, be it said to their credit in addition to their own legitimate and other more important duties and functions. It is absurd therefore to suppose that they can be spared lightly to be turned into mere petty tutors and pedagogues in charge of village schools. And as to the Portuguese Government initiating an educational policy approaching to anything like that obtaining in British India that must obviously be out of question in view of the present retrenchment system, and the restricted condition of its finances. Let not those therefore who are clamouring after education, act as the certain of old who stood helplessly calling upon Jupiter for assistance, instead of putting his own shoulders to the wheel, but let them exert themselves like many another community have done in similar predicaments, and it will not be long before they will have achieved the desired object, and find themselves in position that is rightly their own.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Sept. 6. M. G.

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES ON COTTON GOODS.

CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

A CONFERENCE was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London, (August 21), in response to a circular signed by the joint secretaries of the Indian Import Duties Committee (Mr. W. Tattersall and Mr. James Mawdsley), inviting members of Parliament for the textile districts to meet the Committee for the purpose of taking into consideration "the best and earliest means of securing the repeal of the Indian import duties on cotton goods." The members of Parliament who attended were Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Mr. F. Cawley, the Marquis of Lorne, Mr. F. Platt Higgins, Mr. P. Stanhope, Mr. G. Harwood, Mr. J. Kenyon, Mr. J. W. Sidebotham, Mr. W. Sidebottom, Mr. W. H. Hornby, Mr. G. Whiteley, Mr. H. Whiteley, Mr. R. Ascroft, Mr. J. F. Oswald, Mr. C. M. Royds, Mr. J. H. Maden, Mr. A. Wylie (Dumbartonshire), Mr. W. Tomlinson, Mr. O. L. Clare, Colonel Blundell, Mr. J. Rutherford, Mr. G. Kemp, Colonel J. J. Meller, and the Earl or Balcarres.

The chair was taken by Mr. Tom Garnett, president of the United Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and the other members of the Committee present were Mr. W. Noble, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr. J. Whittaker, Mr. G. Harvey, Mr. L. Barker, and Mr. C. Clegg (United Cotton Manufacturers' Association) ; Mr. Joshua Rawlinson (North and North-east Lancashire Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association), Mr. J. Fletcher and Mr. F. Mackison (Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association); Mr. D. Holmes, Mr. J. Mawdsley, Mr. T. Ashton, Mr. J. Edge, Mr. W. H. Wilkinson, and Mr. W. Mullin, of the United Textile Workers' Association ; Mr. J. C. Atkins and Mr. D. Marland, Oldham Chamber of Commerce ; Mr. J. Barrows and Mr. J. Sidebottom, United Textile Factory Workers ; Mr. J. Billington, Mr. E. Mellor, Mr. J. Robinson, and Mr. C. Redfern, of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners ; and Mr. R. Taylor and Mr. J. Whittle, Oldham Operative Spinners' Association.

Mr. Cunliffe-Lister, M.P., wrote :—In the event of a meeting with Lord George Hamilton being arranged, I will write to him expressing my views on the question. I may say my firm are largely engaged in the manufacture of goods from yarns 20's and below. It is therefore a vital question to us in Blackburn. May I suggest that after the adverse vote against us in March it would be better to lay great stress on the protective character of the duties as long as any of the Indian production is exempt? My opinion is, if the millowners there felt the tax as much as we do, the so-called public opinion in India would veer round, and we should soon have a large interest there in favour of total abolition."

The Chairman, thinking a short "resume" of what had been done in the last few years would be useful, said that in the early part of 1896 it was persistently reported that the Indian Government would endeavour to escape from its financial difficulties by imposing import duties. The United Cotton Manufacturers' Association thereupon summoned a conference in London, and afterwards

INTERVIEWED THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY,

at the India Office. He told them that, so far as that year at any rate was concerned, cotton goods and yarns would not be included in any Tariff Act that the Indian Government might bring forward. Shortly afterwards Lord Kimberley went to the Foreign Office, and was succeeded at the India Office by Mr. Fowler, as he then was called. The Committee appointed by the cotton trade to look after the subject continued to receive information which led them to believe that the Indian Government would sooner or later try to make good the deficit in their Budget by including cotton goods and yarns in their Tariff Act. About the end of 1894 it was announced that they had obtained the consent of the Home Government to that course. At the same time Mr. Fowler had stipulated that, in view of the resolution passed by the House of Commons in 1887 declaring that import duties of a protective character were contrary to sound policy and would not be tolerated, the Indian Government should impose a countervailing Excise duty on all yarns above twenties. This utter

INADEQUACY OF THESE EXCISE DUTIES,

was apparent to all who had technical knowledge of the cotton trade and manufacture.—(Hear, hear.) A very large and influential conference was held in that hotel. It was attended by many members of Parliament, and by representatives of employers and employed in all the cotton districts. At that conference a Parliamentary Committee was appointed to look after the interests of the trade and endeavour to bring the subject effectually before the Government and the Houses of Commons. The matter was brought before the House on a motion for adjournment moved by Sir Henry (now Lord) James. Rather later in the year Mr. (now Sir Henry) Fowler received the representatives of the cotton trade at the Indian Office and listened to a statement of their views. It must be admitted that he gave them a very patient hearing.—(Hear, hear.) He adduced statistics which had been presented to him by the Indian Government, speaking on the representations of the Indian millowners, which statistics had not previously been put forward in this country because they had not been included in the papers hitherto presented to Parliament. He desired that Lancashire should reply to these arguments. That had now been done. A very full statement, which was a monument of the industry and knowledge of Mr. John Whittaker—(cheers),—had been prepared, and, with a verbatim report of the proceedings at the India Office, forwarded to every person invited to the present meeting. He hoped he might be allowed to summarise the three heads

excisable yarn and on the other non-excisable, stimulated the consumption of the latter at the expense of the former and acted as a heavy handicap on the manufacturers of this country, who had to pay on all classes, whether the yarns they were made from were excisable in India or otherwise. It was not part of the business of the Lancashire trade to dictate to members of Parliament what means they should take to bring this subject, so important to their constituents, before the House of Commons. They would be asked to form a Parliamentary committee to look after the question, a committee which would keep in touch with Lancashire and apply there for all the information they might need. So long as those interested in our cotton industry took their stand on the plain declaration of the House of Commons, that they were entitled to equality of treatment with the Indian manufacturers, and that any duties to be levied should not adversly affect them, they stood in an inexpugnable position. It would be their duty in the country to keep this in mind, and above all, not to prejudice their case and render their representatives' difficulties, which he new were not small, any greater by making rash, unconsidered statements which would not bear investigation and, might arouse animosity in India and make a bad impression in England.—(Cheers.) Mr. Whittaker moved—"That a committee of the Lancashire members be appointed to act in conjunction with the Indian Import Duties Committee of Manchester." He said they did not hope by agitation to carry their point. Lord George Hamilton, speaking in the House on 21st February, said he certainly hoped that by means other than agitation those duties might be either

AMENDED OR REPEALED

he shared these sentiments, and although it was necessary by a strong agitation to make known the injustice that had been done to the cotton trade of Lancashire, still they had got more solid work before them in which they asked the co-operation of hon. members. Up to the present time their committee had had the sole responsibility connected with the Indian import duties, but he had submitted that Hon. members should now share that responsibility. The object in asking hon. members to appoint a committee to act with the Manchester committee was that they might have a sort of Intermediate body between the Secretary for India and the Manchester committee, and they thought that a Parliamentary committee would be equally useful to Lord George Hamilton and to themselves.—(Hear, hear.) In the course of another week or two the House would probably adjourn, and it would not reassemble till February, and, to his mind, the period that intervened would be a critical one in the history of the Indian import duties. Before the House reassembled no doubt the Secretary of State would have got India's reply to their manifesto, and a Parlimentary committee would be highly useful to Lord George Hamilton in case he wished any advice in the matter. They wanted to win in this matter, so that it would be impossible in the future for any similar injustice to be done to their trade. They knew that in 1879 a resolution was passed in the House of Commons, which for a long time was sufficient to prevent the reimposition of duties on cotton goods. Sir James Westland himself said two years ago that so long as that resolution remained on the books of the House of Commons it was impossible to deal with duties on cotton in the same way as on other goods. They thought that a resolution should be passed in the House of Commons to the effect that if in the future it ever became necessary to reimpose duties on cotton goods, it be an instruction that a similar duty be levied on

THE WHOLE OF THE PRODUCTIONS

of India.—(Hear, hear.) In that case they could not grumble. They did not say that they should not put a duty on cotton goods if required for revenue purposes, but they did say that, so long as the duty remained, a completely countervailing duty should be imposed on the whole of the production of India. Sir Henry Fowler told them that it was a closed question, the levying of these duties. He also said that it was a closed question that there should be no exception to these duties so far as the Government of which he has a member was concerned. But he stated in the House of Commons that if it could be show on clear evidence that these duties were protective, they would take care that any and every protective character of these duties should be removed. The position they took up was that so long as these duties were imposed on their goods it was impossible to rob them of a protective character unless they were completely countervailed.—(Hear, hear.) In the statement of their case which he had drawn up he endeavoured to show in the first place that the Indian spinner and manufacturer had a complete immunity from competition in the lower counts so long as they were able to spin 20's and under without paying any duty, no matter what the price of cotton might be. In the second place he claimed that they were absolutely protected in the case of cloth that was made in this country from 20's and below and sent to India, on which a duty was charged, and the Hindoos were enabled to make a similar cloth without paying any duty whatever. In the third place he endeavoured to prove that the 5 per cent. duty on the "ad valorem" value of their goods which was not changed was not completely countervailed by the 5 per cent. which was charged on the yarn value of Indian-made goods. The contention of the Hindoo spinners that their machinery cost more and that the depreciation was greater had nothing whatever to do with this question.—(Hear, hear.) They submitted that these duties were not being reimposed to adjust any suggested difficulties, the Hindoo spinner worked under in comparison with theirs. The whole question that they had got to consider was this—Was the 5 per cent. duty on the "ad valorem" value of their goods completely countervailed by the 5 per cent. duty on the yarns? It must be evident that

SUCH A THING WAS IMPOSSIBLE

reckoning it in the most favourable manner for India, they could not make to it that the 5 per cent. duty was countervailed to a larger extent than 3½ per cent. by the Excise duty. Then there came the law of substitution. They knew that at the present time the Hindoo spinner and manufacturer were adapting themselves to make goods for such counts as to evade the duty altogether. They further took up the position that it was impossible to fix a diving line for all 20s, or any other number whereby a duty placed on one would not help the manufacturer of the other, on which a similar duty was not entirely placed. As to the injury that the duties had done to their trade, they knew that for the first six months of this year they exported to India 300 millions of yards of cloth less than they did in the corresponding six months of last year. That deficiency was still continuing, and was likely to continue so long as these duties remained in the present unsatisfactory state. They required in the first place entire abolition, but they also asked that if for the purpose of revenue, either now or at any future time, the imposition of import duties was essential they should be imposed equally on the products of India with those of Lancashire. That was a perfectly logical position to take up, for India there was a very large and powerful competing industry, which placed the cotton manufacturers on an entirely different footing to other goods. The Hindoo spinner alleged, when these duties were first mooted, that the depressed condition of the cotton trade in India was one of the principal reasons why they should not have a countervailing duty. That statement could not be alleged now, for the Lancashire manufacturers could certainly put forward the same reason why they should not impose an import duty on their goods. Another reason alleged by the Indian manufacturer was that it was

HARASSING TO THEIR INDUSTRY,

but was it not also harassing to the Lancashire manufacturer? They also said that they could not levy a duty on the free States; but they had done that. He wished to state in conclusion that Lancashire viewed with great satisfaction the appointment of Lord George Hamilton to the office of Secretary for India. His Lordship stated in the House of Commons that the views he had twenty years ago as to the policy of imposing duties on cotton goods he held still, and that the disttinguished chief under whom he served—Lord Salisbury—had the same views still. Those words might have been uttered at a time when he was in a position of greter freedom and less responsibility, but he (Mr. Whittaker) did not think that a gentleman in Lord Salisbury's position, who had held the position of Premier before, would likely have said, or caused to be said, that he held the same views still and then so rapidly change them. Their purpose in having that meeting was not to harass Lord George Hamilton, but to help him, and they believed that the appointment of the committee they propose would help him considerably.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kenyon, M. P., asked Mr. Whittaker whether when he spoke of the whole production of India, he included the hand looms.

Mr. Whittaker replied that he did not. As a matter of fact, the great bulk of hand loom production was already taxed, because the hand looms consumed the whole of the yarns that went from this country to India, and on these yarns a tax of 5 per cent. was already placed.

Sir W. Houldsworth, M. P., asked whether the Parliamentary Committee or was to act independently of the Manchester Committee, or whether, under all circumstances, they were to be joined. He perfectly understood that their decision could not possibly bind an individual member of Parliament and prevent his taking any action separately. He was not advocating either one course or the other but it was the usual way in a case like this that the outside body left the Parliamentary tactics and action entirely to the Parliamentary Committee.

IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. G. Whiteley, Mr. P., suggested that the same course should be followed as was taken last year, namely, that hon. members should simply be their representatives in the House of Commons to deal with House of Commons matters, and that the course of action should be decided upon by the Committee in Lancashire, and carried out by that Committe in conjunction with the Committee of members of Parliament.

Mr. Tattersall suggested that the Indian Import Duties Committee should meet the Parliamentary Committee and discuss all the matters referred to by Sir W. Houldsworth. Then they would understand each other.

Sir W. Houldsworth pointed out that what might occur unless they came to a decision was that the Parliamentary Committee might come to a certain conclusion which might not be the opinion of the outside Committee. They must be very careful as to what action they did take. It was very important that they should all work together, else they might get into difficulties, and he saw no way to provide against any danger except it was perfectly understood that no decision should be come to without a resolution being passed by the Joint Committee.

Mr. Whittaker pointed out that his motion stated that the Parliamentary Committee was to act in conjunction with the other Committee.

Colonel Blundell, M.P., said a great objection was felt in India to what they believed was the action of this country conducting their fiscal policy. They felt that they had the same right as Australia and Canada to make their own fiscal arrangements. He thought that in this country they would make a grievous mistake if they fancied they could impose duties from here on India. They knew what happened in America, and the same thing might happen in India.

Mr. Whittaker said that Lord George Hamilton had stated that there was no point of resemblance between India and a self-governing colony.

Colonel Blundell said he admitted that theoretically, but that view was not accepted in India.

Mr. Wylie, M.P., as representing manufacturers in the West of Scotland, stated that last year, though a year of great depression, they sent to the Indian markets upwards of 20,000,000 pounds weight of dyed yarn, and cloth of a value of nearly one and a half millions sterling. The great bulk of that material was cotton from the Lancashire mills, so that the interests of the manufacturers, on whose behalf he was speaking, were identical with Manchester interests.—(Hear, hear.) He thought the Parliamentary Committee ought to have a free hand, very much guided by consultation with the Manchester Committee.

Mr. P. Stanhope, M.P., thought it would be much better that the Parliamentary Committee should act in conjunction with the other Committee, but he understood that every individual member of Parliament must reserve his complete independence to act according to his judgment in the interests of his own constituents in this matter.

Mr. D. Holmes had great pleasure in seconding the motion, which prescribed a course adopted by the Lancashire trade on previous occasions. The members for the county had already, by forming themselves into a committee, rendered great service to their constituents. He was sure that such a committee inside the House of Commons, acting in conjunction with another strong committee sitting in Manchester, would enable them to bring such influence to bear as would obtain for the cotton trade the relief they sought.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Tomlinson, M.P., presumed that the number of the proposed committee would be small, and that it would not include all Lancashire members. In that case they ought to be empowered to act in conjunction with the other members.

Colonel Mellor, M P., thought on the contrary that not only all Lancashire members, but all representatives of distinctively textile constituencies should be on the committee. Their duties would be very simple; and if any question of a serious character arose they would necessarily consult the Manchester Committee.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wylie, M.P., supposed that the assistance of members not belonging to Lancashire would be accepted.

The Chairman replied that it would be welcomed.

Mr. Tomlinson remarked that if it was thought possible to work with a committee including members for all the textile districts he should offer no objection.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

After a little further discussion the resolution was framed as follows, and carried unanimously:—"That a committee of all members of Parliament representing districts engaged in the Cotton trade be appointed to act in conjunction with the Indian Import Duties Committee of Manchester."

The Chairman asked if it would be in accordance with the views of the meeting if a smaller committee were also formed to act as the executive of the large committee just appointed?—(Cries of "Yes") That being so, he moved that the following members of Parliament should be the executive:—Sir W. Houldsworth, Mr. Stanhope, Mr.G. Whiteley Sir J. F. Leese, Mr. J. H. Maden (all of whom were on the Committee in the late Parliament), Mr. F. Cawley, Mr. R. Ascroft, Mr. W. H. Hornby, Mr. J. Kenyon Mr. T. H. Sidebottom, Colonel Mellor, and Mr. Wylie, the last-name being suggested by the Marquis of Lorne.

The motion, seconded by Mr. J. Rawlinson, was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Stanhope, M.P., thought that, although the Parliamentary session would be short, it was desirable that opportunity should be taken on the Indian Budget to lay down the general principles on which the new committees would proceed with regard to these Indian duties. He therefore intended to propose, when that Budget was brought forward, a reaffirmation of the declaration made unanimously by the House of Commons in 1879.—(Hear, hear.) It was true that Sir H. Fowler had spoken of that question as settled, but it was settled by a Government and a House different from those now in existence. They had Lord George Hamilton's own statement that he did not believe in countervailing duties. In the debate early this year he said "For his part he disbelieved altogether in the efficiency of the Excise duty for this purpose. Judging from the experience of the past, he held that there was very little likelihood of the proposed Excise duty being enforced and fulfilling the purpose for which it was intended."—(Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Stanhope) thought it desirable that they should not depart from the position they took up in the early stages of the controversy. They should continue to insist that all Indian import duties were in restraint of trade, and that it was to the interest of consumers in India, as well as of manufacturers and operatives in this country, that those duties should be abolished.—(Hear, hear.)

Sir W. Houldsworth well understood that the individual right of action of every member of Parliament was preserved; therefore he hoped that the remarks he was about to make would not be taken as an attempt to put undue pressure on Mr. Stanhope. He thought that to introduce in connection with the Indian Budget, the question now before the Conference would be very doubtful policy—(Hear, hear.) He could not see what object would be served. He was as anxious as anybody to

PROTEST AGAINST THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

But he could not hide from himself the fact that the House of Commons was hostile to them on this subject.—(A voice: "Do you think so?") Yes; and if they propose a resolution on the Indian Budget, and had to withdraw it, or, were beaten, their future action would be much prejudiced. They knew that Sir Henry James was defeated when he raised the question, and there was no reason to suppose that the present Parliament would take a different view from that of the last Parliament. He was referring only to the import duties. It was possible he admitted, that the present House might admit the inadequancy of the countervailing Excise duty.—(Hear hear.) He believed, too, that in the present Government they had a sympathetic and favorable Government.—(Hear, hear.) But what should be done in view of those facts? They would get far more out of the Government than out of the House of Commons. It was only fair to allow the new Indian Secretary time to consider the position; therefore he (Sir W. Houldsworth) advised that they should wait till November, and then enter into communication with the Secretary for India. By that time he would have received information from India, and a deputation from the cotton trade would be able to reply to it. The statement made on behalf of the trade had affected him so far that he (Sir W. Houldsworth) knew that Lord George Hamilton considered the question very serious, and the points brought forward worthy of the careful consideration of the Government (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hornby, M. P., cordially agreed with Sir W. Houldsworth.

Mr. Ascroft, M.P., thought it would be well if this discussion were allowed to stand over till the newly appointed Committee met.

Mr. G. Whiteley, M.P., could not agree with Mr. Ascroft's suggestion, in view of Mr. Stanhope's contemplated action on the Indian Budget.

Mr. Ascroft, M.P., rose to a point of order. This was not the proper time for such a discussion.

Mr. Whiteley said there was no point of order.

Mr. Ascroft asked for the Chairman's ruling.

The Chairman thought there was no point of order.

HOPES.

Mr. Whiteley said he thought they would get more out of the Government during the next six months than they could in the House of Commons. If they proposed a resolution such as that sketched out by Mr. Stanhope they might have a large vote against them in the House, and their action would be prejudiced in the future. They ought rather to knock at the door of the Government, telling them that if they did not get their own way in the recess an amendment would be moved to the Address, or a resolution condemning the action of the Government proposed.

Mr. Wylie pointed out that the vote given by many members in the House when the matter was last discussed, though they were in favour of the abolition of the duties, was in consequence of State expediency. But he thought that in the new House of Commons they would find a sympathetic House.

Mr. F. Platt-Higgins, M.P., then moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman. It gave him great pleasure to testify to the well-founded feeling there was of just pride at the way in which the chairman and the Committee had conducted this agitation.

The vote having been awarded.

The Chairman returned thanks and said he hoped he had done nothing in the course of this agitation of which their enemies might complain. This was a matter which required the utmost delicacy of handling—(hear, hear)—and though India stood in a different position to our colonies and could not act the Boston tea ships over again, he did not wish to advocate any course of conduct that, if they were a white colony, might land this country in such a result.

The Conference then ended.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Amir is now in Kabul and is living at Araki Mubarik, his new palace. He is chiefly busied over in matters concerning Kafaristan, and has replied to the despatches of General Ghulam Haidar with his own hand.

CAPTAIN CURRIE and Captain Lister will remain as Private Secretary and A. D. C. to Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal elect having decided to make no alteration in Sir Charles Elliott's present Staff, at any rate for the present.

MAJOR J. DE C. D. MEADE, 8th B. C., has been appointed to command the 8th Bengal Cavalry, which will fall vacant on the 12th instant on Colonel J. A. McNeale's retirement.

THE disturbances at Bahrein are now said to have been instigated by Turkish officials, but information regarding the intrigue is difficult to obtain even locally. If further hostile developments occur troops will unquestionably be sent from India.

BY the retirement of Messrs. H. P. Mulock and T. R. Redfern the judicial branch of the Civil Service of the N. W. Provinces has lost two of its most experienced and respected members. Mr. Redfern has seized almost the earliest possible moment to sever his connection with the service. The loss of an official at that period of his career, when ripe experience is united to adequate physical vigour, is always a distinct injury to the State, and on the judicial bench the knowledge of human nature, which can only be acquired by long and varied experience, is of special value. But in these days a senior married officer gains so little by clinging to office, that the State must be prepared to see ripe wisdom often replaced by immature cleverness. Individual officials cannot be expected to sacrifice themselves and their families for the public benefit. Mr. Mulock has thirty years of service to his credit, and may fairly claim to have earned a right to repose. He will be missed by many friends, and his equal in munificent generosity worthily bestowed will not soon be found.

THE work on "Holy Matrimony" by the Rev. Oscar Watkins, Senior Chaplain of Allahabad, is being much reviewed in the Home papers. The *Contemporary Review* for July, as has been already noted, contained a long criticism of the views in the book, and in the August number of the same *Review* Canon Knox Little replied to Dr. Serrell. The *Saturday Review* highly praises the volume, which it says, puts the English Church permanently in Mr. Watkins' debt.

SOME months ago the preparation we announced of a work of unusual interest by Surgeon-Colonel Hendley, of Jeypore, reproducing in colour original portraits of the Chiefs of Rajputana and their ancestors as far back as the founder of each family or the reign of Akbar. Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has now accepted the dedication of the volume, and the frontispiece will be a portrait of Her Majesty. There will also be photograpic reproductions of the British sovereigns from Queen Elizabeth, the portraits being taken from miniatures and pictures of British sovereigns in the Royal Collections. At the same time all the Governor-Generals and Viceroys from Warren Hastings will be represented, Lord Elgin having given permission to copy the paintings in Government House, Calcutta. There will also be coloured portraits of the Moghul Emperors from Akbar to Bahadur Shah. The work, which will thus be of the greatest artistic and historical value, will be brought out, under Dr. Hendley's supervision, by Messrs. W. Griggs and Co., the well-known art lithographers.

THE E. I. Railway earnings, week ending 24th August, were Rs. 7,22,191. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 7,63,211. Decrease, Rs. 41,020. From 1st July, 1895, to 24th August, 1895, Rs. 64,02,193. From 1st July, 1894, to 24th August, 1894, Rs. 64,64,108. Decrease, Rs. 61,915. Miles open, week ending 24th August, 1895, 1,686·39. Corresponding week last year, 1,663·61. Increase, 22·78. Per mile open, week ending 24th August, 1895, Rs. 428. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 459. Decrease, Rs. 31.

ELEPHANT shooting in dence bamboo jungle is ticklish work. The elephant can get through anywhere, whereas the man can scarcely turn round. Near Galle, the other day, Messrs. Boyd-Moss, his brother, Erskine, and another, went after three elephants—that had been committing considerable mischief in a village. They came on the beasts in dense bamboo. One of the Messes let drive into the hardly distinguishable mass from fifteen yards and dropped the cow. The others, a male and a youngster, made off in the direction of Erskine, who was unarmed and is said to have done a jump which if measured would have proved a record. The cow eventually got up and went away. A very unsatisfactory business altogether.

A BOOK of considerable interest in itself, as well as in some respects a literary curiosity, will shortly be published by Macmillan and Co. The subject treated of is the Relief of Chitral, and the joint authors are two brothers, Captain G. I. Younghusband, of the Guides, and Captain F. E. Younghusband, C. I. E., late Political Agent at Chitral. The former, who is on Sir Robert Low's staff, and was present at every action throughout the campaign, will deal with the purely military part of the narrative, whilst the latter, from his intimate knowledge of Chitral and its surroundings, most appropriately deals with the larger questions of policy. By a curious coincidence both brothers were appointed war correspondents to the *Times*, one being appointed by the Editor at Home and the other by the *Times* representative in this country, the work being shared on the same lines on which the book is written.

CAPTAIN S. H. GODFREY, Political Officer at Leh, has furnished a most interesting report of the trade with Chinese Turkistan during the year 1894-95. The policy of the Amir of Kabul, in imposing heavy transit dues, and the action of Russia in establishing a high customs' tariff have caused English and Indian trade with Central Asia to dwindle rapidly of late years; but northwards beyond Kashmir our goods are more than ever in demand. The total value of the trade which passed through Leh in 1894-95, was sixty lakhs of rupees, or twenty lakhs more than in the preceding twelve-months. In fact, since 1884 the annual figures have nearly doubled, and there is every reason to believe that this steady growth will continue. In piece-goods particularly the trade has expanded in the most satisfactory manner. Turkistan took only a little over one lakh worth of these goods in 1885; last year the exports from India were nearly 6½ lakhs. The merchants bring down gold-dust and silver to Leh and journey on to India, where they make their purchases. Hoshiarpur is the place to which they mostly make, the Hindu merchants travelling through Kulu, while the Pathans go by way of Srinagar. The value of the gold and silver imported goes on increasing yearly: it has trebled in the decade, and now amounts to over ten lakhs of rupees. Captain Godfrey states that the quantity of *yambus* ingots of pure silver stamped with the Chinese official mark, is "quite extraordinary." This is due to the large bands of Mongolian Mahomedan pilgrims, *en route* to Mecca, who bring down their available capital in the most portable form. Last year these pilgrims appeared in great numbers and they alleged that the Russian Government had refused them passports by the usual route through Central Asia. As the Political Officer remarks, if this be true "the Russians seem to be making a grave error and one which will do us no harm either politically or commercially." In regard to trade generally Indian tea is in slightly better demand, though the value of the exports under this head is under Rs. 60,000. There is a prohibition against the sale of tea in Chinese territory, but it finds its way to Russian territory in Andijan. Lhassa brick tea was sent down in larger quantities.

MR. DEMPSTER, of the Telegraph Department, with a party is on his way up to Chitral to be ready to start dismantling telegraph lines from Daroah to Chakdara. On the 15th instant Mr. Truninger, Assistant Superintendent, takes over charge of the field telegraphs after the retirement of the troops.

IT is understood that the Local Government has received an intimation from the Government of India to the effect that the Governor-General in Council refuses to interfere on behalf of Private Stewart of the Highland Light Infantry. Upon what grounds this decision is based it is impossible to say: but the Indian judicial authorities and the Indian Government will now apparently have the pleasant responsibility—a thing unparalleled in the history of the jury systems—of hanging a man on the finding of a jury who themselves have confessed that their minds were prejudiced by statements declared by the Judge to be inadmissible as evidence.

A HOME paper writes: It has been suggested, and we believe the question is now under consideration, that future candidates for appointments in the Indian Police shall undergo a course of training at Cooper's Hill College. If this plan should be adopted, it could scarcely do away with the necessity for a public examination to be held in London next June; but the result would probably be that two sets of candidates would be required next year, one for direct appointments and one for admission to Cooper's Hill under the new regulation.

SIR ARTHUR NICHOLSON, K.C.I.E., and Lady Nicholson arrived at Osborne, on Aug. 15, and had the honour of dining with her Majesty and the Royal Family. Sir Arthur Nicholson kissed hands upon his appointed as H. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General in Morocco.

COL. R. A. SARGEAUNT, R. E., of the Indian Public Works Department, has been allowed to retire from the Service with effect from the 6th ult.

THE death is announced from Montlucon of Citoyen Thivrier, the Socialist deputy, who has represented the miners and factory men of Commentry since 1888. He called himself a workingman member—why, it is hard to say—as he was a publican. In order to live up to this character, he appeared at the Chamber with uncut hair and beard, and wearing over his clothes a blue cotton smock. "The Deputy with the blouse" was for some time pointed out as one of the sights of the House, and he was duly lampooned in the Christmas pantomimes, but, as he never showed any trait of originality beyond this, people had ceased to notice him. Whether from shyness or wisdom, Citizen Thivrier has died without delivering his maiden speech in the Chamber. A peculiarity of his was his fondness for driving about Paris in an open carriage in his blouse. Of course if M. Thivrier had remained a real workman he would not have given himself away as he did; none but a fourth-rate French actor impersonating a workman at a meeting would have committed so gross an inaccuracy as to put on a blouse. Workmen only wear their blouse at work in order to avoid soiling the clothes they are wearing underneath. A workman would no more dream of going to his club with a blouse than a member of the Cercle de la Rue Royale would of appearing there in a bathing dress.

MISS DONALDA MCFEE, youngest daughter of Mr. McFee, of Montreal, Canada, has succeeded in passing all the examinations and securing the degree of Ph. D. in the philosophical course at the University of Zurich, Switzerland. Miss McFee is a B.A. graduate in honours of McGill University, Montreal, where her philosophical studies were directed by Professor J. Clarke Murray. After taking a post-graduate course in philosophy at Cornell University, New York, under Professor Shurman, Miss McFee studied for two years as the pupil of Dr. Wundt, of Leipzig University, the eminent psychologist, and then took the full Doctorat course at Zurich required for this degree.

ROSA BELLONI, a cousin of Caserio, the assassin of M. Carnot, has just been tried at Milan for committing fraud by the practice of sorcery. The victim was a woman named Schiari, who had been ill for several months. Belloni, aided by a confederate, undertook to cure her in return for certain sums, on condition that she should follow a prescribed course of treatment. The patient was to be sprinkled with holy water in which a hair had been boiled. She was to proceed to a certain church and recite a prayer specially composed by the confederates. She was also to perform a long series of secret rites prescribed by Belloni. Having faithfully observed these directions for a considerable time, the patient became suspicious and demanded repayment of her money. As this was refused, criminal proceedings were instituted, with the result that both prisoners have been sentenced to 145 days' imprisonment.

A BERLIN Correspondent writes: The Bavarian Minister at Berne, Herr von der Pfordten, who has now been removed to Stuttgart, was the victim of a curious mistake at Winterthur. At that town the Swiss rifle festival was held, at which the Swiss Government and the whole official and diplomatic world participated. Whilst the other high dignitaries stayed in the tent reserved for them, the Bavarian Minister, as the "Frankfort Gazette" relates, went about amongst the people and enjoyed himself in his own way unconstrained. To his great and by no means agreeable surprise, however, he was suddenly arrested by the police, who found a striking likeness between him and a criminal for whom a warrant has been issued. In vain the diplomatist showed his card of invitation. The police would listen to nothing, and only when one of the highest Swiss dignitaries appeared on the spot the mistake was cleared up. Baron von der Pfordten instantly left Winterthur and was recalled from his post at Berne and removed to Stuttgart.

AN extract from a new novel just published sets one wondering once again why such things should be written and still more, why published. "Winifred and Evelyn," we are told, "were more confounded; the reason of Harold's departure having been hermetically sealed in secrecy, left them groping further in the dark. This only widened the abyss which Lucifer was blasting to his own ends. This void cast up an apparition. Lucifer's foundation is a ghost. Things were working well. Harold had left hurriedly, and no reason had been ascribed for his departure. Winifred and Evelyn were women. Girls. Young girls. They had been told nothing. What explanation could have been offered? The truth would have been humiliating. To fashion a lie is to bend beneath the beam. There was but one course remaining—silence. Silence is father and mother to curiosity. This creates doubt. Doubt is a shadow; curiosity a mist. Mist and shadow! It is then Lucifer smiles. Winifred and Evelyn were two women left with silence. This they shared by talking of it. Hence silence was one long, rumbling thunderclap—this deafens the ear of righteousness. Out of love came a longing, which, unappeased, left a blank; the blank varied as an April morning; the thermometer was a girl in love, the barometer a woman; the sun was hidden by the clouds—Lucifer is a cloud. The most enigmatic of all anomalous problems is silence After that a woman. Here we have first a woman—then silence!

MADAME DE KALLAY, the Common Finance Minister's wife, is doing all in her power (a Vienna Correspondent says) to support her husband's clever policy with regard to Bosnia. She spends all her summers in the glowing heat of Ilidze, and we are told gave a tea party a few days ago to the ladies of Serajevo. She had vailed the windows of her room with ferns and creepers so that no one could look inside, removed all the chairs and tables, and made it into a harem. At three her guests arrived in all the Oriental splendour of costly fabrics and priceless jewels. She, to please them, had also donned the newest creation from Spitzer, which was, of course, examined in all its details. A brilliant gipsy band on the terrace filled up the gaps there may have been in the conversation. After two hours and a half of coffee-drinking and sweetmeat eating the wife of the Mayor of Serajevo rose and said she was not sure her simple way of speaking would be appreciated, and Madame de Kallay answered that one sister always understands the other. This speech pleased the Turkish women so much that all cried together, "Zivila nas prenzvisena," which appears to be a great compliment. The ladies spent three hours together, and left deeply veiled as they had come, to return to Serajevo by special train. Among Madame de Kallay's visitors was a lady journalist, Mlle. Mila Mrazovie, the editor of the Bosnian "Post."

THE OUTRAGES IN CHINA.

THERE is still much tension of feeling throughout the Far East with regard to the Kucheng massacre and the moderation of the British Government. It is universally claimed that no good result will accrue to the diplomatic treatment of the situation. While there may be difference of opinion regarding the methods of missionaries in China, there is no division on the subject of providing proper safeguards for the foreigners in the interior and the effective punishment of every official and coolie implicated in the remotest degree in these recurring outrages. The absurdity of expecting the Chinese to fulfil the common behests of humanity has just received another proof at Kucheng. An Imperial Edict has been issued calling upon the officials to punish the murderers, and, in the ordinary platitudes with which we are now so familiar, exhorting the officials to take measures for the protection of foreigners. Acting upon the pressure of the British Government, the Central Authority at Peking—as it is still called, though it has little or no authority throughout the Provinces—ordered the Viceroy and Provincial officials to visit Kucheng to carry on investigations on the spot. Consuls Mansfield (British) and Hixson (U.S.) went to Kucheng to assist the Chinese officials, who, however, have refused to admit the Consuls. A promise is made that the murderers will be sent to Foochow for execution. We know what that means. A few Chinese criminals will be executed, the officials will smile blandly and send a report to Peking—and that is all. If the British Government submits to this course, while exerting itself so obtrusively in Armenia, it deserves the execration of Christendom. We hope it will not be 'bluffed.'—There have been no further disturbances in Kwangtung, but anti-foreign placards are posted in Canton and anti-foreign literature circulated amongst the common people.

The Shanghai Municipal Council offered to send Capt. Mackenzie, adjutant of the Volunteers, and fifty armed Sikh policemen as an escort for Consul Mansfield, but the offer was not accepted.

The China Mail brings the following:—

THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

The following are copies of letters despatched, on behalf of the community of Swatow, to Lord Salisbury, Sir N. R. O'Connor, and *The Times*:—

(Letter to Lord Salisbury and Sir N. O'Conor).

Swatow, 12th August, 1895.

As elected Chairman of a Meeting of the Swatow Foreign Community assembled to express their views on the recent massacre at Kucheng (or Kutien) near Foochow, I have to confirm the following Telegram despatched to your . . . . :—

Meetings Swatow Community demands prompt energetic redress Kucheng Massacre. Accept no blood money, material guarantees future safety required.

And I now beg to enclose copy of a Resolution adopted by the Meeting.

In forwarding this Resolution I have further to inform you . . . . that the feeling of the meeting, freely expressed, was—that the Community looked to those in charge of British interests to take steps of a character befitting the magnitude of the outrage on British life, and that the duty of obtaining rigid and unsparing justice should be placed in the hands of British persons of such influence, and supported by such British force, as to ensure the obtaining of the justice sought.

This was the more insisted on, as the meeting was of opinion that in past cases of a similar character the measures adopted had been inadequate—too much being left to the *bona fides* of the Chinese Government and officials, from whom, in their opinion and experience, no honest and thorough treatment was or is to be expected. Exemplary and energetic measures now, were considered essential to future security, for which also, it seemed to the Meeting material guarantees should be obtained from the Chinese Government. I have the honour to be, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed) ROB. H. HILL.
Chairman of the Meeting.

AN IMPERIAL EDICT.

The following Imperial Edict, dated the 9th instant, has been specially wired from Peking from to *Chinese Mail* (*Wah Tze Yat Po*) :—

Since the opening of China to the commerce of Western countries, foreigners have been allowed to reside in the interior of China, the most friendly relations prevailing and the Imperial Government, with a magnanimous spirit, has repeatedly given instructions to the Provincial officials to extend protection always to them. But recently in several cities in Sz Chuen there have been cases of burning and destroying of churches, the baleful influence extending at the same time to several *chows* and *chiens*. Now, again, reports have come from Fokien that in the Kucheng district a mob has killed and wounded a number of foreigners, butchering even women and children.' These atrocities are most abhorring. With regard to the Sz Chuen riots the criminal parties have been arrested and are now undergoing trial. As to the ringleaders in the present case in Fokien it is hereby commanded that Hing Yu, Tartar General of Fokien, and Pin Po Chuen, Viceroy of Fokien should issue orders for their speedy arrest. There is no doubt that there are many lawless characters who fabricate rumours to incite the people, so it is clearly the duty of the local authorities to take due precautionary measures beforehand, and it can never be allowed that these serious affairs should occur through their neglect. We do now command the Viceroys, Governors and Generals of the various Provinces to issue instructions to their respective subordinates that the utmost protection should be extended to all the churches, that the people should be informed that they must not listen to baseless rumours, and should they create disturbances they will be severely dealt with, and that heavy punishments will be meted out to the local authorities if they should fail in their duties.

HIGH-HANDED CONDUCT OF CHINESE OFFICIALS.

Foochow, Monday, 19th August 3-55 p.m.

Intelligence has just been brought down here from Kucheng to the effect that the Chinese officials of that city have refused to permit the presence of Mr. Mansfield, the British Consul, and Mr. Hixson, the United States Consul, at the trial of the men arrested on the charge of complicity in the massacre of British missionaries at Kucheng.

The Prefect of the District, however, promises that the executions will take place at Foochow.

The Chinese soldiers, who went up from Foochow as escort to the British and American Consuls and their party, are foraging in the country roundabout the city for provisions, and their conduct has given rise to great fear and much anger amongst the common people throughout the district. These people are going about saying openly that if there were not foreigners in the country there would be no Christians, if there were no Christians there would be no trouble.

The situation has assumed a more serious aspect. That is how it is regarded in Foochow.

ANTI-FOREIGN PLACARDS IN CANTON.

Canton, August 19.

Anti-foreign placards have been posted up in different parts of the city. A pamphlet is being circulated amongst the people ridiculing Christianity and denouncing the missionaries.

THE BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

In the July number of the *Church Missionary Intelligencer* (the organ of the Church Missionary Society) there is an extract from a private letter by the late Rev. R. W. Stewart, dated 27th March, giving an account of the trouble "a turbulent political sect, calling themselves Vegetarians,' were giving the Chinese authorities in the neighbourhood of Kucheng. Mr. Stewart wrote:—

Two nights ago I was writing very late, proposing to start on a long itineration next morning. I had just finished my quarter's accounts for Hongkong and my mail, about 4. a.m., when I was startled by calls of my name outside the house. Our native clergyman and several leading Christians had made their way across the river to bring me news that on information received the mandarin had suddenly ordered all the gates of the city to be walled that night to resist a rising among the Vegetarians! We had besides ourselves about 100 women and children in our compound. We talk and prayed and planned till daylight, when we woke everybody up, and first turned our attention to the schools. It was impossible to send these women and girls home, the rain began and fell in torrents, and no chairs could be got for them, and with their small feet the women could not walk, so the only thing was to send them into the city. We first sounded the neighbouring village people as to whether they would house them, but they were too frightened, and thought only of protecting themselves.

By daylight every gateway had been built up; the only ingress was by a ladder belonging to our chapel on the wall. They started off a wonderful procession of women and children, nearly 100, and we watched them making their way slowly by the little ferryboat over the river and then up the ladder: it must have taken quite an hour that short journey of 150 yards. This done, the next thing was, What were our Z.M.S., ladies and ourselves to do? We first thought our mountain house at Whasang, some ten or twelve miles away, but the rain came down so hard, and the chairs, being locked up inside the city, could not be obtained for love or money, so this was clearly impossible; the poor little children could never do it on foot in such weather, and on such mountain paths.

We did not much like shutting ourselves up inside the city, but there was nothing else for it—the mobs that were collecting might be down on us any moment; so we packed up a few things and followed the schools into the city. They are lodged in our large chapel—rather a crowd! and we are in one of the American Mission houses with four of our ladies. Three more from the country will come in to-morrow morning, I hope. The mandarin visited me this morning, but I could not find out on what information he was acting. The story is that late that Wednesday evening an old man, a stranger, presented himself at the *yamen* with a letter which he said must at once be taken to the mandarin, or he would press in and deliver it himself. It was done, the stranger went his way, and the gates were instantly ordered to be built up.

The officials promised the citizens that if they will themselves guard the city for five days, soldiers will then have arrived from Foochow. They are doing this zealously. The citizens in bodies of thirty or forty are stationed at short intervals round the wall day and night. They display their arms proudly in a row on the wall. The best thing they have are sticks, for their pronged forks and swords are of so ancient a pattern, and have been used for so many other purposes during past ages, that they will do but little harm to the adversary.

Yesterday was wet and cold; however, the sentry at our part of the wall got over that difficulty by fixing his coat on a stick at the place where he was supposed to stand, while he himself sat it a warmer spot out of the wind. Oh, such weapons! One man we observed washing his sword, in a pool, not to cleanse it from blood, but mud and rust.

The mandarin in charge of the city came to us in state to-day, preceded by a magnificent bodyguard of eight soldiers, or at least men of the opium-smoking type, with soldiers' coats, wherever they got them, but they had stockingless feet, and only had a military cap. They stopped to have a good look at us, especially admiring M

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

FRANCE AND CHINA ON THE MEKONG.

In the House of Commons on Aug. 16, Mr. Curzon informed Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett that he was not in a position to give information with regard to the Franco-Chinese Convention regarding Southern China and the territories adjoining the Northern Mekong. The terms had not yet been ratified, but the Government had taken, and would continue to take, such steps as were necessary to prevent any disregarding of the engagements which the Chinese Government had contracted with Great Britain with reference to the territories affected by the Convention.

SLAVERY IN ZANZIBAR.

Mr. Curzon, answering Mr. J. A. Pease and Mr. Bayley, said the subject of slavery in Zanzibar was receiving closest attention, and the Government was now in communication as to the measures which it might be found necessary to adopt. It was not, however, proposed to take steps for the total abolition of slavery throughout Eastern, Western, and Central Africa under British protection; but steps were being taken to extinguish slave-raiding, and to check the abuses to which slavery might give rise.

CHITRAL.

On Monday, Aug. 19, Mr. Galloway asked the Secretary for India whether the troops now in Chitral were to form a permanent force of occupation; if not, which regiments were to be withdrawn; and whether he could state an approximate date when such withdrawal would take place.—Lord G. Hamilton: There will be a permanent force in Chitral territory consisting of two native infantry regiments, two guns of a mountain battery, and one company of sappers. What particular regiments will be selected I cannot say, but the Government of India, I understand, propose to withdraw the Pioneer battalion now there. Thus the addition to the force in the whole Gilgit Agency will be one regiment, one company of sappers, and one mountain battery. The withdrawal of the Pioneer regiment will take place as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. (Hear, hear.)—Sir W. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether in accordance with section fifty-four of the Government of India Act of 1858, the fact that orders were sent directing the actual commencement of hostilities beyond the external frontiers of India were, as regards the Chitral expenditure, communicated to both Houses of Parliament within three months after the sending of such order; and, if not, why this had not been done.—Lord G. Hamilton: No communication under the Act has been made to Parliament as regards Chitral. The orders sent for the advance of a force to relieve the political agent in Chitral have not been held to be of a nature to fall within the provisions of section fifty-four. An examination of the precedents shows that the section has never been held to apply to cases such as the present where the operations have been carried on with frontier tribes, and not with an organized Power beyond Her Majesty's Indian Protectorate. The only cases in which the consent of Parliament has been asked since the Act of 1858 was passed are those when hostilities were carried on in Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Egypt, and Burma. As the House has already been informed by the Right Hon. the First Lord of the Treasury, papers relating to the Chitral expedition, including the most recent instructions, will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.—Sir H. Fowler asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether the papers relating to Chitral would be laid on the table before the Indian Budget was introduced.—Mr. Balfour replied in the affirmative, but added that he did not think the Indian Budget should be taken until Supply was finished, and he hoped that would not take very long.

In reply on Aug. 22nd to Sir Andrew Scoble, who asked whether it is still the intention of Her Majesty's Government that the expenses of the visit to Europe of his Highness Nazrullah Khan shall be paid out of the revenues of India, Lord G. Hamilton said: Her Majesty's Government propose to make no change in the manner in which the late Government decided that the expenses of his Highness's visit should be defrayed.—Sir Andrew Scoble asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in addition to papers relating to the recent operations in Chitral, he will lay upon the table of the House papers relating to the establishment of a British Agency at Gilgit.—Lord G. Hamilton: The papers asked for will be included in the Blue-book.

LORD WOLSELEY'S APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Brodrick announced, in answer to Mr. Mac Neill, that when the Duke of Cambridge relinquished the office of Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Viscount Wolseley would assume the chief command of the Army.—A prolonged wrangle was raised earlier in the evening by Mr. Mac Neill, who entered an emphatic protest against the official statement being made in the House of Lords instead of in the Commons.

A BUFFER STATE ON THE MEKONG.

On Tuesday, Aug. 20, Mr. M'Kenna asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, with reference to statements in the French press that it was untrue that France ever accepted the hypothesis of the creation of a buffer State on the two banks of the Mekong, whether this hypothesis was accepted by France in the two protocols dated Nov. 25, 1893.—Mr. Curzon: Yes; the hypothesis of a buffer State, or intermediary zone, was accepted by the French Government, and the protocols in question were printed in the Parliamentary Blue-book, Siam, No. 1, 1894.

On Wednesday, Aug. 21, in Committee of Supply, on the vote for the salaries and expenses of the Foreign Office, Sir G. Dilke said the language of the Government on Armenia and China seemed generally satisfactory. He thought some statement ought to be made concerning Siam. He urged that our occupation of Egypt lay at the root of most of our difficulties in our foreign policy and was a weakness to this country in a military sense. In asking for information concerning Uganda and other territories in Africa he maintained that the Colonial Office—not the Foreign Office—was the proper Department to be entrusted with the control of protectorates. Dwelling on the evils of slavery and the native drink traffic, he urged that they ought not to be tolerated in Africa, and as to the former, he implored the Government to see that it ceased at once.—Mr. Bryce hoped that as little as possible would be said on the Opposition side of the House that might be calculated to embarrass the Government in their action with reference to Armenia and Siam. The reforms which had been demanded in Armenia were the minimum that could be required. Her Majesty's Government would have the hearty support of the Opposition in doing everything they thought necessary in the interests of humanity. The late Government had done all they could to put an end to slavery in Zanzibar, but in a matter of this kind it was necessary to proceed with extreme caution.—Mr. M'Kenna asked the exact position claimed by us on the river Mekong.—Capt. Bethell desired information on the questions pending between France and this country in the Niger territory and in the regions of the Upper Nile.—Mr. Parker Smith complained that nothing effective was being done to suppress slavery in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.—Mr. Gibson Bowles considered that we had occupied a false position in Egypt for the last thirteen years. He condemned the policy of interference with the Government of Turkey upon hearsay and exaggerated reports, and said that the language which had been used in denouncing the Turkish Government was simply disgraceful.—Mr. H. M. Stanley said he was exceedingly amused to hear Sir C. Dilke urging the evacuation of Egypt, as the right hon. baronet and his friends were the principal cause of the delay in carrying out that policy. We could not evacuate Egypt until we had restored her to her former strength, and had placed her exactly where she was before we had meddled in her affairs. He did not think the English people would like the idea of the invasion of the Soudan by force, but commercial strategy could accomplish the same ends. The key of the problem was the construction of the Uganda Railway, which had been strenuously opposed by the right hon. baronet, who represented the "Little England" party. That railway ought to have been started three years ago, and by opposing the project Sir C. Dilke has fostered slavery. In regard to Egypt, Uganda, and the Soudan the right hon. baronet had been fatally wrong, and now he proposed that which would be fatally wrong in regard to Zanzibar.—Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett recommended Her Majesty's Government to cultivate amicable relations with Japan. As to Armenia, he believed the Porte was prepared to inaugurate necessary reforms, but the plan submitted by the late Government was too complicated and too costly.

Mr. Curzon, dealing with Siam, said it was not a year since the last instalment of papers was laid before Parliament by the late Government, and the interval had been occupied with the geographical examinations connected with the buffer State on the Upper Mekong. The British Commissioner had only just returned to this country, and his report did no come into the hands of the Government until a few day ago. It would be premature, therefore, to offer any papers at a time when the discussions connected with the buffer State were in an immature condition. The fact that the report had not been considered by the Government rendred it impossible for him to state what the future policy as to the buffer State might be. Our position across the Mekong was one which had been repeatedly declared by the Government in Parliament, and the clearest statements of our claims had been more than once made to the French Government. For some months past there had been in occupation of Mongsing a detachment of Anglo-Indian troops with British officers, and this was a significant declaration of the views of ownership taken by Her Majesty's Government. The principles of the general policy of Her Majesty's Government with regard to Siam were—first, the vindication of the interests, political and commercial, of Great Britain in Siam; and, secondly, the procuring of safeguards for the continued autonomy and territorial integrity of that country. The Government hoped that these two principles might be kept in view and acted upon with the perfect maintenance of amicable relations with France. The text of the Franco-Chinese Convention was not yet in the possession of the Foreign Office, but Her Majesty's Government would keep close watch over the interests of this country in that respect, so that we might share the advantages which any other Power might gain under the most-favoured-nation clause. With regard to slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba, communications were passing weekly between Her Majesty's Government and Major Hardinge. In a matter of this kind a number of considerations must be taken into account. In the first place it was difficult to uproot an institution which was a part and parcel of the existing system, and in addition to that there was the question of compensation, which required very careful and cautious handling. Her Majesty's Government were, however, doing their best to grapple with slave raiding and the horrors connected with it in the protectorate of Africa. With regard to Armenia, he was gratified to find that on the whole the action taken by Her Majesty's Government received the support of both sections of the House. France and Russia were, with ourselves, the only European Powers who had Consuls and Vice-Consuls in those regions, and it was therefore quite natural that the three Powers should act together. With regard to the French expeditions on the river Niger he might mention that the officers commanding them had returned to France and that Her Majesty's Government had made representations to the French Government concerning our treaty rights in that portion of Africa. No doubt it was to some extent true that there was a want of simplicity in our various jurisdictions in East Africa, but uniformity of jurisdiction would come in due time. On the Egyptian question Her Majesty's present Government accepted and continued the policy pursued by the late Administration. In their opinion the conditions laid down as to the circumstances under which evacuation might be possible had certainly not been fulfilled, nor had the time arrived for a reconsideration of the subject. As to the advantages, both political and commercial, of the Uganda Railway, he was entirely in accord with the views expressed by Mr. H. M. Stanley.

Mr. Parker Smith expressed his dissatisfaction at the reply of the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs with regard to slavery in Zanzibar and Pemba.—Mr. Curzon said the Government were not disposed to allow the question of slavery to stagnate, and had, in fact, done the best thing they could to put an end to it by starting the Uganda Railway.—Mr. Flynn moved to reduce the vote by the sum of £1,000.—Mr. Balfour pointed out that postal communication with Zanzibar occupied three weeks, and that, in the circumstances, it was most unreasonable to expect the new Government at this moment to produce a matured plan with regard to the particular machinery and methods by which the desired change in Zanzibar could be carried into effect.—The amendment was by leave withdrawn, and the vote agreed to.

A vote for money payable under the acts relating to Tramways and Light Railways in Ireland was agreed to.

NAZRULLAH KHAN'S VISIT.

In answer to Sir A. Scoble, Lord G. Hamilton said: Her Majesty's Government propose to make no change in the manner in which the late Government decided that the expenses of his Highness's visit should be defrayed.

THE PAY OF INDIAN SOLDIERS AND CARRIERS.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Secretary for India what was the monthly pay of the Indian soldiers and carriers who were stated to have received 15rs. (16s. 4d) as a reward for conspicuous gallantry and devotion during the Chitral campaign; and whether Her Majesty's Government proposed to increase these rewards.—Lord G. Hamilton: According to the general order issued by the Government of India, certain carriers attached to the 14th Bengal Infantry Regiment will receive as a reward three months' pay; but I am not able to state accurately what is the amount of their pay. The matter is one which Her Majesty's Government must leave to the discretion of the Government of India.—Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett said that he understood that that was the amount of the reward that was offered to some of the soldiers.—Lord G. Hamilton: No. I understand that three months' pay was given as a reward to certain soldiers, and that some ingenious gentleman has calculated the amount of the reward according to the rate of pay.

AN INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE STAMP.

In reply to Mr. Henniker Heaton, Mr. Hanbury said: The Postmaster-General is not aware that there is any general demand either for an international stamp or for an Imperial stamp, though there is a certain limited demand for such a stamp as the means of prepaying the postage on replies to letters sent abroad. He does not feel that he would be justified in making arrangements for the sale of Colonial stamps, for which he also believes that there is no effective demand here, especially as such stamps would probably be used for remitting small sums of money to the Colonies, and there are strong objections to the remittance of money by such means. The Postmaster-General is aware that English stamps are sold at certain Australian post-offices.

"THE PROFESSIONAL MILITARY MAN."

WRITING under the above heading the *Daily News* Paris correspondent says:—It is a curious coincidence that, on the same day as the *Figaro's* denunciations of German excesses, there should have appeared the second edition (really a new book, on account of the many additions) of a work on the injustices, extortions and acts of cruelty committed, not only by Germans, but by armies of all nationalities. The author being a Frenchman, the French Army has the place of honour. The first edition was received with a torrent of abuse by the whole Press, with the exception of M. Clemenceau's *Justice* and a few others, on the ground that it was unpatriotic. Since then Colonial expeditions have enabled the author to increase his facts. The common view about the army in military nations is that it is a school of generosity, self-sacrifice, morality, duty, equality, fraternity, devotion, regular life and honour. The *Psychologie Du Militaire Professionel* endeavours to show that every one of these beliefs is contrary to Fact. M. Hamon's dislike of officers blinds him to their qualities, but it has enabled him to draw a powerful, though one-sided, picture of the professional military man. A letter written by a French lieutenant, M. Normand, since killed, to his parents, shows the astounding state of mind of some officers. He writes from Tonkin:—

I do hope peace will not take place, for I am ambitious to get the Cross of Cambodia. I have been denied the pleasure of firing on the Chinese, but the native troops indulged in it. I was happy to see several of them dropped at a few hundred yards. We hope that our grateful country will institute a commemorative medal for it. A little further he says. We had the satisfaction of seeing the Chinese killed all along the road. It gave us immense pleasure. We are plundering right and left. We meet a few Chinese without arms in the villages, and take them as an example. I need not tell you that all who fall into our hands, wounded or not, are shot on the spot. Further on he says: We spend the whole day thrashing coolies to make them work. The natives are very gentle. We never address them otherwise than by kicks. We all hope the Chamber will vote a commemorative medal. I no longer feel anything at the sight of the wounded or dead, and I slept very quietly beside the dead body of a corporal, which I ordered to be pushed aside to peg my tent.

THE WAR IN MADAGASCAR.

OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

A *Daily Telegraph* despatch, written on July 11, and received, via Port Louis, Mauritius, on Aug. 18, says:—

The Queen is making overtures for peace, the French troops being within a few days' march of the capital. The Premier, however, declares that he will fight to the death. A number of prominent revolutionists have arrived in Antananarivo, including the Premier's nephew. Discontent is rife among the native population, and an anti-foreign spirit is spreading. A meeting of foreign residents has been held, at which the British Consul advised all to leave the country, as the Government would shortly be unable to guarantee their safety or provide carriers for the journey to the coast. The French are slowly continuing their advance.

The steamer Yanatzee, which arrived at Marseilles on Aug. 18, brought back 136 French soldiers from Madagascar. Papers brought by the Yongtsee chronicle a prevalent report that the Hova Premier had sent a flag of truce to Gen. Duchesne, and that the latter had replied that he would only treat with the Hovas after his arrival at Antananarivo. The *Madagascar News* is said to have advised the Hovas to destroy their capital on the approach of the French. Ramasombazaha, the Hova general who was charged with not defending Marovoay and with having neglected to destroy the arms and stores before retreating from that place, is reported to have been burned alive. The Prime Minister has it is stated, ordered the exclusion of all British, American, and Norwegian traders and missionaries in Imerina.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

A RECENT leaflet issued by the Gold Standard Defence Association points out briefly and clearly that the bimetallism advocated by the Bimetallic League is a wholly new thing, both in theory and practice. The following extract explains correctly the arrangements made by all Governments in the past:—

Bimetallic theory of any sort is itself almost entirely novel. When there was much bimetallic practice in the world there was no bimetallic theory. Governments had bimetallic laws because the expedient of token money with which we are now so familiar had not then been devised. Two, and even three, metals are required for currency purposes, according to the magnitude of the payments which have to be made. For some purposes gold is the most convenient metal, for others silver, for others copper, just as for other purposes again paper i. e. promises to pay, is more convenient than any metal. It has been found by experience that for these purposes it is best not to make the tokens other than representative. Token coins, in other words, are not full-valued, but are promises to pay in which the medium on which the promises made is also worth a large part of the value promised; but in the days when bimetallic practice prevailed, before the plan of token money had been devised- the only way in which it was thought two metals could be used in coinage was to rate the one to the other, and issue both at the fixed ratio as long as market conditions rendered that course possible. A new ratio was applied when market conditions changed, The coins of two metals were full-valued at the ratio, because the idea of charging a heavy seigniorage on the one and giveng a monopoly of its coinage to Government, which has since been found so convenient in practice, had not then occurred to men's mind. Such was the practice of bimetallism in ancient times. There was no theory as to the desirability or practicablity of maintaining a fixed ratio by the method of tating the one metal to the other, and having full ins of both in fact, down to recent times, Legislasures and Government were occupied with incessant changes in the ratio, and had no idea that there could be fexivity.

When any theory of bimetallism such as we now have began it is difficult to say; but even as late as the French law of 1803 the only reasons assigned for rating one metal to the other were the convenience to business of having two metals available for the different paymeuts required, the object now perfectly accomplished by token coins, and the desirability of having plenty of money in a country which it was thought would be injured by coining one metal only. A system of standard and token money such as we now have thus fulfilds all the objects intended by the practical bimetallism of those times when bimetallism existed in practice.

The modern theory, invented and supported chiefly by people who have silver or silver securities to sell, is that a ratio, if once adopted by all, or the most important, States, could be maintained permanently; but this is not what was held by M. Wolowski, though it is held by M. Cernuschi. The leaflet goes on to say:—

The significance of the fact that since any bimetallic theory was constructed its form has changed so rapidly is also very great. Bimetallic theory, as distinguished from bimetallic practice, is hardly half a century old, but already its advocates have advanced from the position that the legal ratio would have some effect (of unknown degree) in making the market ratio conform, and that inevitable alterations would not be injurious to the nations enduring them, to the position that if all nations agree the legal ratio will be certainly effective, and that there will be no alterations. That the latter arguments began to be used because the former arguments were found unconvincing, and for no other reason, is also a matter of history. Bimetallists proper, before the exigencies of controversy forced them to resort to the idea of international bimetallism and the certainty of maintaining a ratio, were all for particular bimetallism and not even International bimetallism; and their special arguments for the latter, including the assertion of the certainty of maintaining a ratio, are for the gallery only, and not for those who have made any study of the subject. No economist of any repute, except Professors Nicholson and Foxwell—perhaps we should now include Mr. Courtney with them—has ever gone so far as to maintain that a fixed ratio between gold and silver can be established by one or more nations.

A meeting of members interested in the reform of the currency, was held in Committee Room No. 13 on Aug. 16. Sir William Houldsworth presided, and there were also present the Marquess of Lorne, Lord Valentia, Sir Henry Meysey Thompson, Sir J. Dorrington, and Messrs. Royds, Ascroft, T. Smith, Brookbank, A. Moore, Madras; H. A. F. Knapton, Bombay; E. M. Illington, T. E. Watson, and C. G. Webster, Madras. We understand that in consequence of the failure of two of the Probationers to qualify at the final examination, two of the unsuccessful candidates for admission at the last entrance examination will be admitted to the Army Medical School as probationers for the Indian Service. Their names are Mr. C. D. Dawes, and Mr. M. B. Pinchard. The "Army and Navy Gazette" says that two Army Medical Staff probationers also failed last June, and, as the cost of training each student comes to £130 for the four months he is at Netley, it follows that Government is a loser to the extent of £180 in one term. Half of this expense falls upon the revenues of India. It is worthy of consideration whether the training given at Netley might not be equally well imparted at any large station hospital in India, and at a greatly reduced cost.

THE representatives of the Lancashire Cotton industry have decided, on the advice of Sir William Houldsworth, to wait and hear what the new Secretary of State has to say before taking action in Parliament. Lord George Hamilton will, no doubt, be duly grateful for the respite from inconvenient questioning on so thorny a subject.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE comments of the Indian Press on the Chitral honours dispensed to the native troops merit attention. Of the acts of daring and of the even more splendid examples of endurance by which those honours were won it is difficult to read without a thrill of admiration. One Sepoy who received the Order of Merit has had no fewer that 31 wounds, "probably," says the "Indian Daily News," "a record number." Another, shot in the defile where Ross's party was cut up, quietly felt out the bullet in his body, and with both hands forced it, careless of the agony, to the surface. When at last he could get it between his fingers he pulled it out, and then, streaming with blood, he shouldered his rifle again and did a march of 91 miles.

But if the gallantry of the native soldiers who obtained recognition stir within us a pride in having such fellow-subjects, the paltry rewards doled forth in cases of equal pluck and steadfastness awaken a very different feeling. Two watercarriers of the 14th Bengal Infantry were singled out in the despatches for "the gallantry and devotion exhibited by them during the action at Koragh." Indeed, nothing could exceed their magnificent self-devotion to their comrades in that deadly pass. Another man of the same regiment was mentioned "for the conspicuous gallantry and devotion exhibited while with the party which brought the late Captain Baird into Chitral Fort." The reward given to these brave men, says the "Pioneer," was 15 rupees, or some sixteen shillings and fourpence apiece. Apparently, in our Indian Army, heroes are cheap to-day. But, as the "Pioneer" pithily adds, "If the British Government in India cannot run to more than 15 rupees in their anxiety to reward 'conspicuous gallantry and devotion' it would be more dignified to say nothing at all about the matter."

These are not complaints of the native Press, although a native journalist might well be pardoned if in such a case he blended partiality with patriotism. They are the wards of a prominent representative of our own countrymen in India, and they express the sense of all Englishmen, whether in India or at home, at the meanness of such rewards.

The truth is that the Indians are earning the right to be regarded as worthy fellow-subjects in more ways than one. The battlefield has always formed the short cut to an honourable equality among races. But the Indians are also proving their title to our respect by the slower and more difficult methods of civil life. There never was a greater experiment made in the constitutional government of dependencies than the expansion of the Indian Legislative Councils on a partially elective basis three years ago. Nor in any part of India did the issue of that experiment seem more doubtful than in Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal contains a population numerically equal to that of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies put together, and, from an administrative point of view, much more difficult to manage. One of the great measures which Sir Charles Elliot had to submit to his new Council involved powers of taxation which no previous Governor of Bengal ventured to ask for. Sir Charles, in effect, asked his Council to arm him with the sinews of war against the malarial diseases which have for ages sapped the vitality of the Bengal population, and contributed to the feeble physique of the Bengali. Recent investigations point to certain definite breeding-grounds of these fevers—swamps and fens which drainage can turn into comparatively healthy ricefields. But such incubating areas of malaria are measured in Bengal by hundreds of square miles, and the reclamation works requisite to deal with them are necessarily on a scale that demands State supervision and State aid. What the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had to ask from his newly reconstituted Council was for the powers, both financial and executive, to enable him to enter on these great enterperises.

The history of the Bill during its passage through the Bengal Legislature, affords an example alike of the difficulties and of the advantages of the elective system introduced by Lord Salisbury's last Government into the law-making apparatus of India. The Bengal Sanitary Drainage Act, on its first being proposed to the Council, was met with a storm of opposition from the elected or representative members. Some of them doubted the powers of science to deal with the evil, others strenuously denied to Government the powers required by it in order to give science a chance. Sir Charles Elliott took up an attitude to the elected members which was at once firm and full of tact. He gave them ample opportunity of stating their objections, and without haste or heat replied, by himself or by his Ministers in Council, to each objection, however unsubstantial and however violently urged, just as if it merited the fullest consideration. The result has been a slow, but complete, victory to the cause of good government and good sense. Many of the objections, although perhaps worded with too much vehemence, proved to be sound objections; and the Bill as amended by the Legislative Council is unquestionably a better measure than when it was introduced.

The Legislature was afraid, and not unreasonably afraid, of instrusting such large powers of taxation to the initiative of the Provincial Government, which in Bengal practically means to the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being. Sir Charles Elliot met this objection by an amendment assigning the initiative entirely to the district boards of the localities in need of drainage wroks. Another objection was strongly urged to the expense and vexatious interference which the inquiries necessary for laying levies to the land would present to proprietors of Bengal. Sir Charles Elliott met this objection by a plan which got rid of all the annoyances of fresh assessments, personal notices, appeals, and separate collection—the annoyances which to the Indian cultivator, too weak individually to protect himself against the parctices of pettyunative officials, bulk more largely than the tax itself. The Lieutenant-Governor amended the Bill so as to provide for the new drainage rate being collected as a fractional part of the existing road cess which is levied on the land. Thus, if a loan of Rs. 100,000 be required for drainage work-, involving an extinguishing charge of, say, Rs. 7,000 for a certain number of years, each peasant proprietor will contribute his share, not by means of a fresh assessment, but by the temporary addition of a minute fraction to the road cess which he already pays.

On these and other matters connected with the Bill a good understanding has been arrived at between the Bengal Government and the elected, members of the Legislative Council—indeed, a cordial agreement which no one would have ventured to anticipate two years ago. The native Press has also accepted the measure in a spirit which could not have been hoped for, except after a full discussion by the representative members in the Council. Sir Charles Elliot bears generous testimony, not only to the absence of factious opposition, but to the valuable practical aid which he has obtained in maturing this necessarily complex measure from his Legislature as expanded by Lord Salisbury's statute. Many of the discussions have been most helpful, and so far as Bengal is concerned—the province in which the elective system seemed fraught with greatest difficulty—the experiment, after a severe trial, has proved a success, —"Times."

ANGLO-AFGAN RELATIONS.

IN explanation of the Shahzada's prolonged stay in England the "Daily Choronicle," August 22, said:—

A rumour reaches us from two very well-informed sources to the effect that the Shahzada is forbidden by the Ameer to return until a certain diplomatic mission with which he charged is satisfactorily settled. And this mission is nothing less than a request that the Ameer shall in future be represented in London by diplomatic officer in direct relationship, on his Highness's behalf, with the British Government. The Ameer, this rumour alleges desires that in future, as an independant—though undoubtedly a subsidised—Sovereign, he shall deal directly with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and not with the Viceroy of India. Supposing this rumour to be true, it is obvious that the desire of the Ameer cannot possibly be realized, and that the Shahzada's stay, however prolonged, must end in disappointment. In the meantime the Shahzada shuts himself up in Dorchester House, sees nobody, moves about mysteriously; and there is even a statement in circulation—for the truth of which we can take no responsibility—that, in consequence of some absurd fear that he was liable to an attack, a large quantity of arms and ammunition was being delivered at Dorchester House, when it was discovered by the authorities and promptly stopped.

Reuter's Agency learns that, on the occasion of his reception by the Queen at Windsor, the Shahzada communicated a request from the Ameer that the Government of Afghanistan should be officially represented by a diplomatist in London. To this request an unfavourable reply was received by Nazrullah Khan about a week ago.

With regard to the statement that, owing to the fear of an attack, the Shahzada had collected a large quantity of arms and ammunition at Dorchester House, and that this had been stopped by the authorities the fact is simply that Nazrullah Khan had purchased a quantity of sporting rifles with ammunition, which from time to time were duly delivered in Park-lane. It being, however, pointed out by the authorities that so large a quantity of explosives could not be kept in a private house without infringing the Explosives Act unless a licence were taken out, Nazrullah Khan was apprised of the fact, and the bulk of the arms and ammunition were at once despatched to Southampton to go on board the Clive.

The following are the final arrangements with regard to the Shahzada's departure:—The Shahzada accompanied by Sir Acquin Martin, and attended by a suite of forty Afgans, will definitely leave England on Wednesday or Thursday next, travelling via Dover and Calais to Paris, where a few days' stay will be may. Journeying then to Marseilles, Nazrullah Khan will join the Clive on Sept. 9 or 10. The Clive, with the bulk of the Afghan servants and attendants, and the heavy baggage, will sail from Southampton on Tuesday next.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE following are the terms of the question which Mr. Swift McNeill, M.P., desired to ask in the House of Commons, on Aug. 20, and which was ruled out of order, with reference to the Commander-in-Chief:—

To ask the Under-Secretary of State for War whether the Government, in resolving on the appointment of Viscount Wolseley to the post of Commander-in-Chief, were aware that, in a speech delivered at Oxford, on May 11, 1889, when Adjutant-General, Lord Wolseley had referred to the Leaders of the Opposition of that time as political schemers longing for office, who would smilingly see this United Kingdom torn to pieces; whether the late Mr. Edward Stanhope, who was then Secretary of State for War in the Conservative Administration, was interrogated in the House of Commons, on May 16, 1889, as to whether a declaration of this character contravened Section 6, paragraph 9, of the Queen's Regulations, and admitted that the passage was capable of that interpretation and that he was unable to defend it, and had informed Lord Wolseley of that circumstances, and read to the House a letter of apology from him; and whether the Government will impress on Lord Wolseley that it will be inconsistent with his position to enter into the arena of party politics, and a menace to social order for a Chief Commander of the Forces to indulge in invective of a partisan nature.

A correspondent having drawn the attention of Sir H. Campbell Bannerman to certain statements concerning him which had appeared in various journals, has received the following letter:—

Merienbad, Aug. 17. Dear Sir,—I am much obliged to you for calling my attention to the article which you enclose. It alleges that if I had continued in office, and if Sir Redvers Buller had been appointed to the new position of General Commanding-in-Chief, I should have been guilty of a gross political job, and that it was to prevent this political job that the episode—hitherto regarded as mysterious—affecting the surrender of my seals of office was designed. The story is at once absurd, false, and calumnious, and I am astonished that any journal professing to be respectable should have lent its columns to it. I have not been in the habit of discussing politics with Sir Redvers Buller; but I am sufficiently acquainted with his opinions to know that he differs entirely from me specially on the subject of Irish Home Rule. This being so, the whole of this fabricated story falls to the ground. One sentence in the article serves to show how maliciously fertile is the imagination of the writer. He says: "A great deal was made of this incident (of the seals), and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in particular talked of little else during the electoral campaign in Scotland." This is pure invention. As a matter of fact, from the first to the last of the three weeks' campaign, during which I spoke almost every night, I never once made any allusion to the subject. It is not my usual practice to take notice of such personal attacks, but in this instance the falsehood is so circumstantial that perhaps it required to be contradicted, and I am obliged to you for giving me the opportunity of doing so.—Yours faithfully, H. Campbell-Bannerman.

On commenting on the statement made by the Secretary for War in the House of Lords, on the 19th August, to the effect that the resignation of the Duke of Cambridge as Commander-in-Chief will be postponed to the 1st November, and that the Duke's place will be filled, under conditions not at present defined, by Lord Wolseley, the "Times" says:—

We understand, of course, that the Government must, as Lord Lansdowne says, "reserve to themselves an absolutely free hand" in deciding upon the precise changes to be made in the organisation of the War Office. It is a pity, at the same time, that Lord Lansdowne did not consider himself at liberty to go as far, at any rate, as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who was quite as determined to keep a "free hand," had gone two months ago. The Secretary of War might have affirmed his adhesion to the principles laid down in the Report of the Hartington Commission without placing any serious restraint on his liberty of action in matters of detail. No doubt the adoption of those principles is implied both in the provisional communication made to Lord Wolseley of the altered terms on which the office of General Commanding-in-Chief is to be held for the future, and in fact admitted by Mr. Balfour that the Lord President of the Council has been "recently brought into new relations towards the great spending departments concerned in Imperial defence." The whole subject is, we acknowledge, a very difficult and complicated one, but there is only one path of deliverance and that is the method of decentralisation. It is to the credit of Lord Roseberry and of his Secretary for War that they recognised this necessity, though not, it is true, until their tenure of office has become visibly insecure. The initiative may, perhaps, be ascribed rather to the late Prime Minister, who is not disposed to under-rate the importance of great Imperial considerations, than to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. The sound and sober judgment of the latter is conjoined with a habit of mind which tends to leave not only well, but ill, alone.

The "Times'" Paris corespondent telegraphed on Aug. 19.

The "Temps" speaks approvingly of Lord Wolseley's appointment. It describes the Duke of Cambridge as disliking innovations, and remarks that the selection of the Duke of Connaught would either have nullified reform or would have placed him in a position derogatory to a son of the Queen. Lord Roberts, who is reputed to be more modest and not less distinguished than Lord Wolseley, had the disadvantage of being identified with the Indian Army. Lord Wolseley, says the "Temps," "is fairly clever. He has so well known how to adapt himself to all the happy surprises of a career in which everything has favoured him . . . that he may be expected to acquit himself admirably." The "Liberte" regards the changes in the system and in the command as steps towards the ruinous course of enormous armies, and it proceeds to show what difficulties England will thus have to face.

The "Standard's" Berlin correspondent states that the appointment of a distinguished soldier like Lord Wolseley to succeed the Duke of Cambridge as head of the British Army is considered in Germany an event of supreme importance as regards the future efficiency of Englands military forces and the weight which the name of England will carry abroad.

THE CORDITE QUESTION.

STATEMENT BY SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMANN.

SIR Henry Campbell-Bannermann, late Secretary of State for War, has addressed the following letter, dated Marienbad, Bohemia, Aug. 14, to the "Daily News" (Aug. 19):—"Sir,—As my attention has been called to certain extraordinary mis-statements which have been made and circulated through the country regarding the provision of small arm ammunition in the Army Estimates for this year, and as I may not have it in my power to be present in the House of Commons during this short Session of Parliament, I desire to state one or two plain facts. (1) It never was proposed, or even contemplated by me, to reduce the sum inserted for this item. On the contrary, the quantity actually provided exceeded by over 70 per cent., that originally asked for as necessary. (2) The amount taken provided for the equipment of every man who could be put in line in the event of an armed invasion of the country. (3) The peculiarly sensitive nature of the chemical smokeless explosives now in use, and the short experience that has been had in this or any other country of the effect of time upon them render it highly impolitic to maintain an exaggerated store of such ammunition. But especially would this be impolitic in Great Britain in view of the great power of immediate production by the Government factories, and of the immense sources of private supply—advantages which other countries do not in the same degree possess. These facts speak for themselves, and are sufficient to show that there was no foundation whatever for the attempts recently made to create in the public mind on the subject."

SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE FOR £70,000.

A Parliamentary paper states that it is proposed to present a supplementary Army Estimate for £70,000 for small arm and machine gun ammunition. This is the vote upon which the late Government was defeated; £288,950 was then asked for, and this amount has now been increased by the sum mentioned, which represents the supply which it is estimated will be provided during the remaining half of the financial year. The sum allotted for repayment services remains at £225,000; but whereas the sum devoted to annual maintenance has been reduced from £273,950, to £233,950, a sum of £110,000 under the head of Equipment and Reserves now figures in the estimate, which previously had no place there.

THERE are nearly four million living cinchona plants at the Government plantations in Sikkim and Nimbong. The outturn of the cinchona factory during 1894-95 was 2,318 lbs. of sulphate of quinine, the produce of 393,150lbs. of yellow bark, and 4,032 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge, the yield from 105,560 lbs. of red bark. The outturn in 1893-94 was 4,765 lbs. of quinine from 230,100 lbs. of yellow bark and 3,848 lbs. of the febrifuge from 91,800 lbs. of red bark. Thus while it took nearly 24lbs. of red bark to yield a pound of febrifuge in the previous year, 26lbs. of the bark were required for the manufacture of a pound of febrifuge during the year under [illegible]. On the other hand, in order to produce a pound of quinine, 47 lbs. of yellow bark were required during 1894-95, against 48 lbs. in the previous year. Owing to the increased demand for quinine two or three hundred additional acres have been prepared for being planted with new trees. The net profit on the working of the plantations [illegible] Rs. 7,700 against Rs. 1,100 in the previous year.

FRESH OUTRAGES IN CHINA.

REUTER'S Hong Kong correspondent telegraphed on August 22:—

Another outrage has occurred near Fu-chau. An American mission was attacked by a large ad infuriated mob armed with various weapons. The chapel and school attached to the mission were wrecked, and four native scholars were wounded. The foreign teacher escaped. The strong anti-foreign feeling at Fu-nhan is spreading among the populace, and people are parading the streets with cries of "Drive out the foreign devils."

Letters received by the Inland China Mission contain news of a fresh disturbance at Bing-yac, north of Fuchong. A terrible prosecution, says the correspondent, has broken out against the native Christians in the country districts. A long drought in the district was attributed to the intervention of the Christians.

Serious difficulties are anticipated, says a Hong Kong despatch, in connection with the Kucheng inquiry, consequent upon the refusal of the Chinese Prefect to permit the British and United States Consuls to be present at the examination of prisoners.

The following placards were (says a Canton despatch to the *Daily News*) issued before and during the riots, on May 28-29:—

(1) Notice is hereby given that at the present "foreign barbarians" are hiring evil characters to kidnap small children, that they may extract oil from them for their use. I have a female servant named Li, who has personally seen this done. I therefore exhort you, good people, not to allow your children to go out. I hope you will act in accordance with this.

(2) At the present time we have obtained clear proof that foreigners deceive and kidnap small children. You soldiers and people must not be disturbed and excited. When the cases are brought before us we certainly will not be lenient with them,

(3) At the present time, when Japan has usurped Chinese territory, you English, French, and Americans have looked on with your hands in your sleeves, If in the future you wish to preach your doctrine in China you must drive the Japanese back to their own country. Then you will be allowed to preach your holy Gospel throughout the country without let or hindrance.

The Paris *Debats* (Aug. 21), commenting on China's evasive method of treating England's demand for reparation for the massacres of missionartes, says:—

China, no doubt, is wont to reckon on the mutual jealousies of the Western nations, and what happened after the signature of the Shimonoseki Treaty has shown that several of the greatest Powers in Europe were disposed to maintain her territory intact; but the question now raised is altogether different. It relates to the application of treaties in respect of which all Europeans are interested. The Tsung-li-Yamen cannot, therefore, hope to be encouraged by anybody in resisting English diplomacy, which demands a just reparation for

THE FETE NAPOLEON: A MEMORY.

In Paris, Bordeaux, Toolouse, and other great cities of France some attempt was made on Thursday, Aug. 15, to fan into a glow the slumbering embers of Imperialism. The glories, however, of the "Fete Napolion" are too closely associated with national disgrace to render the task of arousing popular enthusiasm an easy one, though it is always within the limits of possibility that the avenger of blood may hereafter arise from the same stock which has twice in the century provided a saviour of society. Five-and-twenty years have glided by since the last celebration of this anniversary under Imperial auspices. No one who can recall the terrible suspense and despondency of Aug. 15, 1870, will ever connect the day with any idea of holiday making. Scarcely a fortnight had passed since Napoleon III. had carried off his son to receive his "baptism of fire" at Saarbruck, and all due preparations had been made for a triumphal commemoration of imaginary successes. Lying newspapers were telling how MacMahon had captured the Red Prince, and the victors were already on the march to Berlin. Flags were hung from every window, the gasfitters laid on thousands of jets in all the public places, Venetian masts were got ready, and Capoul had to come out and sing the "Marseillaise" to mobs on the Boulevardes. But before the festal day dawned the truth began to leak out, and it was gradually becoming known that the armies of France had been almost hopelessly broken at the first onset. Napoleon himself, returning from Metz to Verdun, slept the night of the 14th of August in a farmhouse near Greyelotte. Rising early in the morning to catch a train, as he sipped his coffee Marshal Canrobert rode up and found him in a reverie, with his forehead resting on his hand. "What you, Marshal!" he cried. "There is some news, then?" "No, sire," replied Canrobert; "but it is August 15 and have come as usual to offer my good wishes." The Emperor warmly shook him by the hand exclaiming, "So it is. I had never thought of it. Thank you, Marshal for remembering it." At that moment the boyish Prince Imperial ran towards his father and kissed him. "This is the only thing I could find for your fete-day" he said, holding out in his hand, a poor little half-blown Easter daisy. The Empress' meanwhile, on the receipt of grave news, had come up in haste to the Tuileries from St. Cloud. There she found a messenger from her consort suggesting the immediate return of poor Loulou. It was then that Eugenie is said to have uttered the words: "No Louis XVII. for us." The day was one of tropical heat, and after sunset, when the gates were closed, the Empress, throwing a white lace shawl over her head strolled forth into the gardens followed by a little train of attendance. Nobody ventured to speak. Suddenly the bray of trumpets was heard outside (they were blown by a party of provincial firemen called up to Paris for duty) and the noise startled Her Majesty and jarred on her overstrung nerves. She took Madame La Marechale Canrobert's arm and burst into silent tears. As they Walked back to the palace the whole structure reflecting from its windows the glow of the dying sun seemed to be ablaze. "Look" cried the Empress, "one would imagine the Tuileries were on fire." The remark was almost prophetic for within the year the Commune had done its cruel work of devastation and the Imperial family had fled into exile. More than one generation must pass before La Fete Napoleon can appeal to French hearts with any chance of success.—*St. James's Gazette.*

WHY CHITRAL IS RETAINED.

"An Expert" writes in the times (Aug. 22):—

A few months ago you were good enough to insert a letter from me in which I suggested that the public should await the publication of official papers regarding the new frontier policy of the Government of India, of which the advance of Chitral is a branch, before forming an opinion hostile or favourable to that policy. As the papers in question have not yet been published I would naturally keep silence were it not that Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords on Thursday last quoted the recent Anglo-Russian agreement regarding the Pamirs as a convincing argument favour of the evacuation of Chitral. Curiously enough I had arrived at the exactly opposite conclusion, for the publication of the agreement in question had gone far in dispelling my doubts as to the expediency and opportuneness of the occupation of Chitral. I am inclined to think that the public, when they examine the agreement in question, will take the same view. They would suppose from Lord Rosebery's speech but by this agreement Russia will be kept at a distance from Chitral. The contrary is the case. The Treaty of 1873 has been construed in favour of Russia, whose outposts will now be advanced close to Backshan and within a few marches of the principal passes leading into Chitral; distinct in Afghan possession which were claimed for Bokhara; are now annexed, apparently to Russia and not to Bokhara; England pledges herself never to annex any of the Afghan territory in question across the Hindu-Kush, and the Ameer is forbidden to establish any military post or fort in the territory which this agreement admits to be his. It may have been, probably it was, wise and even necessary to make these concessions, but how it can be urged with any reason that they render the occupation of Chitral unnecessary passes my comprehension. On the contrary, the fact that the Indian Government knew this arrangement to be impending seems to justify their policy as regards Chitral. I do not touch on Lord Rosebery's unfortunate suggestion that our continued occupation of Chitral will justify Russia in some retaliatory step, save to express the hope that his words do not indicate any inconvenient understanding with Russia not contained in the agreement, but merely indicative in the heat of debate—that, like the predominant partner in a ment, they are words "spoken on the spur of the moment."

LORD DUNMORE AND AGA KHAN.

The "Times," of Aug. 20, contained the following:—

Sir,—Two years ago a letter was addressed to the Earl of Dunmore requesting him not to publish, in the second edition of "The Pamirs," the ridiculous story in which my grandfather is represented as having been in the habit of granting free passes to Heaven by means of letters addressed to "my brother Gabriel." His lordship, however, seems to think an amusing story too good to be lost, even if the narration prove a prostitel. On the authority, "needless to say, not of this, but of one of the Sunni Mahomedans," to use his own words, a family is deliberately insulted, accused of the grossest form of swindling, and held up to contempt wherever the English language is spoken. Had plain Mr. Smith an Englishman, been the object of attack, the noble earl would probably have thought twice before putting himself in danger of an appearance in the Law Courts for libel; but, as only an Eastern Prince was concerned the affair appeared in quite a different light—he would probably not understand English and the rich story was not likely to reach him. After perusing the first edition of "The Pamirs," I pointed out the paragraph in question to my private secretary, desiring him to request the Earl of Dunmore, if he did nothing else to make amends for the appearance of the vulgar joke he himself did not seem to believe to omit it at least from the second edition of his book. This done, I was confident the story would not again make its appearance in print. But his lordship is evidently too great a personage to take the slightest notice of my secretary's letter. I find myself, inconsequence, constrained to publish in the Press a flat denial of every word of the story. My grandfather died only in 1881, so that it is not difficult to bring reliable evidence to disprove the ridiculously absurd accusation. There is not a word of truth in the whole story; and it is a puzzle to me to find an English gentleman so lax in his ideas of right and wrong as to fancy it a perfectly correct thing to publish a story, heard no one knows where, related by no one knows whom, of the most damaging description, without even the pretence of believing it true, against a man long dead who never did him any harm, and whose position, in the estimation of thousands, renders the narrative sacrilegious as well as grossly false and libellous.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, Sultan Mahomed Aga Khan. Poona, July, 30.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

SEPTEMBER 8.

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

[illegible] Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. [illegible] perfect.

EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Via Sibir perfect.

Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via [illegible]

Via Penang, perfect. Via Aden, perfect.

Via [illegible] perfect. Via Aden, perfect. Via Bushire, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tengyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.

Cable Aden and Zanzibar interrupted.

Turkish route—night.

Several international congresses at Bordeaux held in connection with the Exhibition, have brought an inflow of distinguished Europeans and Americans to the beautiful capital of the Medoc. The Medical Congress, a Paris Correspondent says, is just over. A Professor at the Medical University of Moscow, M. Solovief, read a paper showing exhaustive research on the modern woman's dress and its evil influence on health. He deplored above everything else the abuse of stays, and concluded in favour of the rational costume as advocated by the society of that name in Russia.

FIGHTING IN EAST-AFRICA.

The punitive expedition under Admiral Rowson and Gen. Sir L. W. Mathews, Which left Zanzibar on Aug. 12 for Mombasa in order to attack Mwele, has (says a Reuter's telegram) been successfully carried out. The native stronghold of Mwele was stormed and taken by the British force on Aug. '17. Zahran was killed in the fighting, but the insergent chief, Mbaruk bin Rashid, escaped. Owing to the resistance offered, the British expedition will burn the town of Gazi. The following telegram dated from Mwele, Aug. 17, has been received at the Admiralty, via Mombasa, from the Commander-in-Chief on the Cape of Good Hope Station:—

Left Mombasa Aug. 12 and marched to Mwele. Attacked part of Mbaruk's force on the morning of Aug. 16, at Nolelo. Whilst mounting Timba range, drove enemy back, and arrived at Mwele at noon on Aug. 17. Attacked Mbaruk's stronghold at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Casualities:—Killed.—One Soudanese soldier, one Zanzibar Askari, one guide. Severely wounded.—George Henry Rogers, A.B. or Ord., official number 159,150, of H.M.S. Phœbe; William C. Tindall, bugler R.M.L.I., Chatham, 6,230, of H.M.S. Phœbe; and one carrier. Slightly wounded.—Gen. Sir Lloyd Mathews; Lieut. Kennedy, of H.M.S. Phœbe; Midshipman Grogan, of H.M.S. St. George; Caleb J. Knight, A.B. or Ord., official number 153,485, of H.M.S. Phœbe; Joseph H. Page, private R.M.L.I., Plymouth, 5,567, of H.M.S. Phœbe; William Silas Godwin, leading signal man, official number 142,521, of H.M.S. St. George Henry Meadow, gunner R.M.A., 984, of H.M.S. St. George; and one native carrier.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. DOUGLAS HOOPER.

A representative of Reuter's Agency has had an interview with Dr. Douglas Hooper, who has just returned to England after ten years' residence in the district where the fighting above-mentioned took place. Dr. Hooper said:—

The disturbed region, the centre of which is Takaungu, lies between Melinde and Mombasa, with Hinterland of about twenty miles. It was formerly held by the East Africa Company and was lately taken over by the British, being administered from Zanzibar. The fighting is between a number of powerful Arabs and the British. Of the former the strongest, Mbaruk, is a chief living behind Mombasa. He has a very large following of runaway slaves known as "watoas," and he has been in the habit, with their assistance, of making raids upon the Zanzibar Protectors. During the existence of the company he was more or less quiet but this was the result of an arrangement with company. Mbaruk is only one of a number of powerful Arabs who have apparently united in defying the British. Some two months ago matters became so serious that the staff of the Church Missionary Society's station at Jilore, seventy miles north of Mombasa, were ordered to leave and seek a place of safety at Mombasa. These rebel Arabs live in the bush, and one of their objects is to get hold of Europeans and hold them until a heavy ransom is paid. Only a few weeks ago these Arabs captured three native employes of the company. One managed to escape but the others were cruelly mutilated and then murdered. Matters assumed an acute stage when Sheikh Salem, of Takaungu, died some little time ago. Salem had command over the whole district, and kept it in some sort of order. On his death two men appeared to claim his post as governor, one his son and the other his nephew. The difficulty was settled when the company sent an expedition and put the son into office. The nephew, rashid, is doubtless among the man content Arabs. As the whole country has been rendered impassable, a large expedition was necessary. The escape of Mbaruk is, however, very unfortunate, as will probably repeat Beshiri's tactics, and form other centres. If the Arabs have gone south, as reported, the British will have no great difficulty if Major von Wissmann co-operates with them in preventing the rebels from getting into the German sphere and squatting there. With this co-operation they could soon be wiped out. The bush is the greatest difficulty the expedition will meet with, but this is the best time of the year for the operations. The Arabs are well armed with Sniders, and have plenty of ammunition, which they manufacture themselves.

LOSS OF A CHANNEL STEAMER.

ESCAPE OF 300 PASSENGERS AND CREW.

The most serious disaster that has ever occured to the Newhaven and Dieppe cross-Channel service happened on Aug. 20, and resulted in the total loss of the screw passenger steamer Seaford, which was run down by the cargo steamer Lyon, of Dieppe, the latter being on her voyage from Newhaven to Dieppe, the Seaford left Dieppe at half-past one o'clock on Aug. 20, with two hundred and fifty-five passengers and forty two crew on board. All went well until within about twenty-five miles of the English shore, when she was suddenly run into by the Lyon. It was very foggy at the time, and the Seaford, which was steaming at reduced speed, was struck on the port side abaft the engine-room. The vessel at once commenced to take in water at a rapid rate, and Capt. Sharp, the master, finding the damage to be of a most serious character, instantly gave order, for the boats to be lowered. They were all ready when the Lyon came alongside, and, as it was apparent that the Seaford would founder, the passengers were transferred to the Lyon. The officers and crew behaved with commendable coolness, and told the passengers that their safety was assured. This, in a great measure, relieved anxiety, and, as a consequence, there was no appearance of a panic. Some accidents, however, happened. A lady named Pearslow, of Southend, fell into the water. She was promptly rescued, but it was found that she had sustained a broken ancle. The absence of the Seaford caused much anxiety to the residents of Newhaven, all of the crew belonging to that place, and on the arrival of the Lyon crowds assembled on the quay side, and the congratulations at their escape were most touching. The Seaford foundered stern first within forty minutes of being struck, and it was impossible to save any of the passengers' luggage. All of the passengers speak in the highest terms of praise at the conduct of Capt. Sharp and his crew. The injured passengers are a French gentleman, who sustained a broken leg, Mrs. Brown, Miss Flynn, and Mrs. Pearslow. Mrs. Pearslow was rescued by Second Officer F. Moore, who is the possessor of a gold medal from the French Government, as well as English testimonials, for saving life, and who lowered himself down a rope, and succeded in getting Mrs. Pearslow safely on board the Lyon. Within five minutes of the collision, every passenger had been provided with a lifebelt. The Lyon has sustained very serious damage, and had it not been that she is fitted with a collision bulkhead, she would almost certainly have met the same fate as the Seaford. Among the passengers was a large contingent of Americans, some of whom valued their lost property (costly jewellery, &c.) at from £10,000 to £20,000. The captain of the Lyon, an elderly French gentleman, when standing on the bridge of his ship on the journey back to Newhaven showed great distress. As she made her way slowly into the harbour, the Lyon met with a reception which was most imposing, and endless hurrahs greeted her. The Seaford was built last year by Messrs. Denny Brothers, of Dumbarton, and was the finest vessel in the service, being licensed to carry 774 passengers. She was the latest addition to the Brighton Company's fleet.

The deep water in which the Newhaven and Dieppe steamer Seaford has sunk renders it improbable that any of the valuables belonging to the passengers can be recovered. The reports of the captains of the Seaford and Lyon agree that the accident was solely due to a sudden fog, and state that fog-signals were sounded and other precautions adopted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th September, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	8	9	50 p.m.	...	52
Suez	8	2	45 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 8th September, 1895.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	17	...	3
" Karachi	...	8	...	4
" Madras	...	19	...	2

Under a receiving order made on July 25 last against Oscar Wilde's accounts have been furnished showing the liabilities to be £3,591, with no available assets. The debtor states that he is a writer and dramatist, and estimates his income at £2,000 a year, derived from royalties on plays and literary works written by him. He attributes his insolvency to the failure of the proceedings taken by him against Lord Queensberry and to his conviction in the recent prosecution against him; but the Official Receiver says that it would appear that the debtor has been insolvent for at least two years and that his household and personal expenditure had been considerably in excess of his income.

RAILWAY RACE TO SCOTLAND.

The "railway race" from London to Aberdeen has attracted special interest. On Tuesday night (Aug. 20) both the North-Western and Great Northern trains started punctually at 8 o'clock from their respective terminii at Euston and King's-cross and each succeeded in establishing "records," the west coast train doing the journey of 540 miles in 538 minutes, which exceeds by two minutes the speed rate of a mile per minute, including stoppages, while the east coast train which has the shorter route by the Forth and Tay Bridges, accomplished its 523 miles 551 minutes. Several of the spurts of the western train were made at the rate of sixty-five miles per hour. The following table gives the record of the respective runs:—

WEST COAST.

	Times.	Miles.	Min.
Euston	8. 0	—	—
Carlisle	12.52	299	292
Perth	3.30	450	450
Aberdeen	4.58	540	538

EAST COAST.

	Times.	Miles.	Min.
King's-cross	8. 0	—	—
York	11. 7	188	187
Edinburgh	2.42	397	402
Dep. do.	2.45	—	—
Aberdeen	5.11	523	551

On Wednesday night and yesterday morning the tables were turned, the East Coast showing a saving of 31min. on its previous best against a similar saving of only 3min. on the part of its rival. Each side, however, made a "record":—

EAST COAST.

King's-cross	8.0	Euston	8.0
Grantham, arr.	9.42	Carlisle, arr.	12.53
York, arr	11.1	" dep.	12.57
" dep. (about)	11.4	Perth (about)	3.30
Edinburgh, arr	2.19		
" dep.	2.21		
Kinnaber Junction	4.1	Kinnaber Junction	4.18
Aberdeen, ticket platform	4.37	Aberdeen ticket platform	4.53
" Central platform	4.40	" Central platform	4.55

It appears that the Great Northern train ran 188 miles in 181min. with one stop, and 82 2-3 miles in about 76min. (direct), or at the rate of 65 1-3 miles an hour. The North-Eastern ran 205 miles in 195min., with one stop, and, allowing for stops, this equals about 65 miles an hour. The North British, owing to slacks and curves did not reach the "mile a minute" standard. The L. and N.W. ran 299½ miles in about 299min, with one stop, or, allowing for the stop, this equals about 62½ miles an hour. The Caledonian ran 243½ miles in about 234min., with two stops, or, allowing for the stops, at the rate of about 64½ miles an hour.

Having accomplished the journey of 523 miles from King's-cross to Aberdeen in the unprecedented time of 520 minutes, the East Coast Companies reverted yesterday to the scheduled time of ten hours and twenty-five minutes for their eight p.m. express, which reached Aberdeen at 6.23 this morning (scheduled time, 6.30).

Telegraphing at 1 a.m. a Carlisle correspondent says:—

The train leaving Euston last night at 8 p.m. arrived here at 12.35 a.m. this morning instead of 12.55 a.m. as heretofore, making only 285min. for the journey of 299½ miles. The train was lighter than on preceding mornings, a sleeping saloon having been taken off. This establishes a new record of seven minutes less than the performance on the same line two days ago. If left for the north at 12.38.

A later telegram says the North-Western express reached Aberdeen at 4.32 this morning (540miles in 512 minutes), beating its rival's previous night's record on the East Coast route by eight minutes.

The *Daily Chronicle* says:—

The London and North-Western Railway, determined to maintain their position in the passenger traffic from London to the North, have arranged to run a special fast train, which will go through from Euston to Carlisle without a stop. The train will be composed of seven coaches, carring from forty to fifty passengers, and it will leave Euston at 8.0 p.m. The usual accommodation in the cars will be provided. On portions of the route the speed will be about seventy miles an hour. The heaviest gradients between London and Aberdeen are between Lancaster and Penrith and Carlisle and Beattock. The ordinary evening train from Euston will follow a few minutes after the special.

The West Coast train which, as stated, drew up at Aberdeen Station at 4.32 this morning accomplished on certain portions of the route a speed of 75 miles an hour. Between Crewe and Carlisle 143 miles were covered at a speed of 65 1-5 miles an hour. An average speed of 66 miles per hour was maintained between London and Carlisle. The East Coast train which reached Aberdeen at 6.23 this morning, was composed of seven vehicles. That of the West Coast was made up of only three vehicles. It is stated that the West Coast companies having fully established the fact of the equality of their route to Aberdeen with that of the East Coast, have decided that for the remainder of the month their arrival time at Aberdeen shall be at 7 a. m., against the 6.30 of the East Coast.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—August 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr P A Sandilands, B	Capt J A Howison-Crawford
Mr W G Allen, B	Capt F J Fowler, DSO
Mr P T S Large, B	Lieut H K Harley
Mr C E Kiernander, B	Lieut H Clowes
Mr C H Roberts, B	Lieut A Grant
Vet-Lt R Cranford, B	Lieut N C Taylor
Mr W G Kirkman, M	Surg-Capt G S Thomson
Mr S W Edgerly, Bo	Surg-Capt T W Shaw
Col E Carrington	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C W Odling, B, 12 days	Major H S Wheatley, 14 days
Mr G F Mathew, B, 6 mos	Lieut F W Birch, 7 days
Mr W Warden, B, 6 mos	Major G B Stevens, 2 mos
Mr A J Wadley, B 3 mos	Lieut W A Hill, 2 mos
Mr C W Hine, B 6 mos	Lieut R L Carnegy, 15 days
Mr W G Jackson, B 4 mos	Surg-Major W A Mawson, 14 days
Mr P T S Large, B, 1 mo	Surg-Col W T Martin, 2 mos
Mr M C Macfarlane, B, 6 mos	Sub-Condr G E Chapman, 3 mos
Mr B Joyner, Bo 6 mos	Sub-Condr B C Taylor, 2 mos
Surg-Capt J R Adie, P, 6 mos	
Capt C A Kemball, 5 days	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr C W Odling, B	Mr W W Phillips, M
Mr F C Anderson, B	Lt-Col A W Smart, R E
Mr J G M Rennie, B	Mr A S M Ritchie
Mr J Gill, B	Lt-Col R D Reilly
Mr P T S Large, B	Surg-Lt-Col A N Rogers Harrison
Mr D Ross, B	Major P W A A Milton
Mr C F Manson, B	Capt G W Palin
Mr A C Stewart, B	Capt H L Dodgson
Mr R E Hamblin, B	Capt H L Custance
Mr F B Mulock, B	Capt R F Clothier
Mr C Ayres, B	Lieut E N Obbard
Mr L P Shirres, B	Lieut I R B G Carter
Mr G Englebright, B	Lieut A K Armstrong
Mr H D Griffin, B	Lieut G H Ward
Capt C A Kemball, B	Lieut C M Carter
Prof A Maodonell, B	Lieut A J W Browne
Mr C V Dalrymple-Hay, M	Lieut R M Battye
Mr J P Fiddian, M	Asst-Engr E O Tucker
Mr E Scott, M	Condr J Kelly
Mr E Scott, M	Condr T Tiller
	Sub-Condr P J Barke

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services and Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

Indian Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major G. S. Eyre. Captains to be Majors.—C. F. S. Alban, R. G. Jones. Brevet-Major H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, R. F. C. Thatcher, H. A. B. Boulderson, E. C. M. Lushington. To be Lieutenants.—Lieuts. G. A. C. Taylor, from the Royal West Surrey Regt.; R. L. V. Gucht, from the Liverpool Regt.; E. P. Ellwood, from the Yorkshire Licht Infantry; Sec. Lieut. A. S. Capper, from the Royal Artillery. To be Second Lieutenants.—The following Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List:—H. S. Garraway, H. Le M. Fellowes, M. H. Anderson, A. H. Babington, H. S. Stronge, B. D. Fitzpatrick.

Bengal Medical Establishment.—Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonels to be Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.—C. W. Calthrop, M. D., and W. a. Crawford, Ree.

Bengal Subordinate Medical Establishment.—To be Senior-Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant.—Assistent-Surg., First Class, J. Kelly.

The Queen had approved of the retirement from the Service of the following Officers:—

Indian Staff Corps.—Col. B. J. Gunthorpe and Capt. T. W. J. M. Georges, Half Pay List.

Bengal Medical Establishment.—Surg.-Lieut.-Col. J. O'M. M'Donnell, M. D.

Madaas Medical Establishment.—Sorg.-Lieut.-Col. H. Hyde.

Bengal Veterinary Establishment.—Vet.-Lieut.-Col. G. Kettlewell.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government of India:—Lieut.-Col. W. Hill, I. S. C., to be Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry, vice Col. W. P. Symons, C. B., appointed to the command of a district; Capt. J. A. Douglas, I. S. C., to be a Staff Captain, Intelligence Brauch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, vice Lieut. the Hon. H. D. Napier, who has vacated; Capt. F. J. M. Edwards, I. S. C., to be A. D. C. to Major-Gen. M. H. Nicolson, C. B. commanding a First Class District.—"London Gazette."

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, AUG. 20.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Major D. de L. M. du Boulay is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

11th Hussars.—The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—J A le Marchant, vice B Delme, seconded. The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—R L Aspinall, vice F C Bale, resigned. Lieut W W Hodge, Adjutant, to complete establishment; Sec Lieut E H C Bald, to be Lieutenant, vice R L Aspinall.

20th Hussars.—Sec Lieut W W James, to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

Royal Engineers.—Lt-Col and Col G Strahan (late Bengal), Indian Supernumerary List, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity; Lt-Col and Col A T Fraser (late Madras), Indian Supernumerary List, retires on an Indian pension and extra annuity. The first appointment of Sec Lieut H W Buckle is antedated to April 1, 1895; Gent Cadet G R Frith, from the R M College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant. The following gent. cadets, from the R M Academy, to be Sec Lieutenants:—L B Milligan, G H Wills, L C Jackson, R S M'Clintock, W E Barron, G Wilkinson, E B Wilson, G S J Dunsford, F W Robertson, M St L Simon.

Grenadier Guards.—Capt C G E J Manners is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Coldstream Guards.—Lieut J A G Drummond Hay to be Capt in succession to Major and temporary Lieut-Col D F R Dawson, Military Attache, Paris; Super Lieut J Ponsonby to be Lieutenant, vice J A G Drummond-Hay.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.).—Capt E A Altham to be Major, vice G S Swaddon, retir d.

Northumberland Fusiliers.—Second-Lieut H T Crispin to be Lieutenant, vice C V M Sarel, de eased.

Norfolk Regt.—Capt E C Peebles to be Adjutant, vice Lieut E W Margesson, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

East Yorkshire Reg.—Lieut Col H B Le Mottee on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay; Maj F F S Aden to be Lieut-Colonel, vice H B le Mottee; Sec Capt C H A Beamish to be Captain vice H St L Wood D S O, promoted into the Dorsetshire Regt; Capt H Haggard to be Adjutant, vice Capt E Gloster, who has resigned that appointment.

Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Lieut and J C Mark to be Lieutenant vice H P De la Fere, promoted.

South Wales Borderers. Sec Lieut A J Reddie to be Lieutenant, vice H Cleeve, Seconded.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.—Lieut J J B Jones-Parry to be Captain, in succession to Major R J Wilbraham Adjutant 3rd B; Sec Lieut H Fragus to be Lieutenant vice J J B Jones Parry.

Border Regt.—The following Captains to be Majors:—J Langton, vice P E Hughes, retired, and J S Pelly, vice J H E Hinde, promoted. The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—G H Ledward, vice C R Bane, promoted Adjutant 3rd Battalion; H C Hume, vice J Langton; H D Tuson, vice J S Pelly. The following Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—A F H Pigott, vice G H Ledward; F G G Morris, vice R O C Hume; H E Chapman, vice H D Tuson.

South Staffordshire Regt.—Sec Lieut F G E Cannot, to be Lieutenant, vice G W R Paul, seconded.

Dorsetshire Regt.—Capt W J Bonus is seconded for service on the Staff; Qur-ter-ger J Kearney, to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Hon Capt W Clinch, retired.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry.—Capt A F Mockler-Ferryman, to be Major, vice E B Pocklington, promoted.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt).—Lieut A T England to be Captain, vice E A G Bousset promoted; Sec Lieut F Casswell to be Lieutenant, vice A T England.

Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Capt J R Fraser to be Major, vice C E Sawyer, retired. The following Lieutenants to be Captains:—R R Fielden, vice W ff Ellerton, resigned; and C K A Jourdain, vice J R Fraser. The following second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—C H M Bingham, vice R R Fielden; and G Loch, vice C K A Jourdain.

Northamptonshire Regt.—Sec Lieut G H Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice A R Haworth Booth deceased.

R F A Butterworth, C O Place, and F R H Eustace.

Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.).—The following Sec Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—E A Logan, Probationer Indain Staff Corps, vice P M Davie, seconded; H Stewart, to complete establishment.

King's Shropshire Light Infantry.—Capt H Cotton retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut J A Strick to be Adjutant, vice Capt J G Forbes, who has resigned that appointment.

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt).—Lieut R J Ross, Adjutant to be Captain, to complete establishment.

York and Lancaster Regt.—Capt H S Scholes to be Major, vice H Boughey, promoted; Lieut J H Armstrong to be Captain, vice H S Scholes; Sec Lieut F E B Isherwood to be Lieutenant, vice F C S Norrington, seconded.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's.—Lieut. K R Rainford to be Captain, in succession to Major H C F Macdonald Adjutant of Volunteers; Second Lieut K W Arbuthnot to be Lieutenant, vice E R Read ord.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.—Sec Lieut N J G Cameron to be Lieutenant vice F L Scott-Kerr, promoted

Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Lieut C A Hensley to be Captain, vice W Bromilow seconded; the promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut J S M Harcourt is antedated to July 1, 1895 vice C A Hensley; Sec Lieut C C Todd to be Lieutenant vice G H B Higginson, retired.

Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own). Sec Lieut J D Herlot Maitland to be Lieutenant, vice E Lascelles, resigned.

West India Regt.—The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the following Second Lieutenants are antedated as follows—A T Mayo to Feb 13 1895 vice E L Cowle, second; and Cibli to March 27, 1895, vice F A Liton promoted. Sec Lieut J R Stewart to be Lieutenant vice N P Davies, promoted.

Staff.—Capt W Edgeworth-Johnstone, the Royal Irish Regt, to be Assistant Inspector of Gymnasia, vice Major F W Grenfrex. 1st Lieut. Hodgson, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

School of Militar; Engineering.—Lieut Col W G Morris, CMG, RE, to be Assistant Commandant, vice Col K R Todd, RE, placed on half-pay.

Ordnance Factories.—Lieut E H M Leggett, RE, to be Traffic Manager of Railway Traffic at the Royal Arsenal, vice Lieut K P C Girouard, RE, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Ordnance Store Dept.—Assistant Commissary-General of Ordnance and Hon Major R G Fincham is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Army Pay Dept.—Staff Pymr and Hon Lieut-Col D C O Spiller retires on retired pay.

Half-Pay.—Major A C Jackson, from the Buffs (East Kent Regt), to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders.—J F White, to Grafton; J M Fraser, to Camperdown (Sept. 10); H Lyon, to Vivid, additional (Sept. 2).

Lieutenants.—A P Stoddart, to Thrush; E H Grafton, to Redpole (Aug. 28); A G M Meredyth, to Jason; H Grant Dalton, to Australia; E C Carvar, to Spartan; P Streatfield, to Royal Sovereign (Sept. 2); A L Duff, to Verson (Aug. 26); and after to Vulcan (Sept. 10); G L Slater, A R Hulbert, and H L D'E Skipwith, to Vernon; G W Dumas and J Cairns to Defiance, all to date (Sept. 2); E C Carr, to Vernon (Sept 9); J S Sparks to Surprise (Aug. 22); R Beatty, to Trafalgar.

Sub-Lieutenant.—C A Fulcher, to Harpshooter (Aug. 22).

Midshipmen.—J C W Brierley, H Seymour, and W H P Bourne, to Empress of India; R C Hocking, to Benbeim; C E Candall, to Endymion; E A Rushton, to Repulse; A R Palmer and A C Goolden, to Trafalgar; K G B Dewar, to Hawke; P R White, to Hood; G L Massey, to Cambrian; H C Bridges and G Mackwerth, to Edgar (Aug. 20); L D Fisher, C Cameron, and P S Rickford, to Royal Sovereign; and L E H Llewellyn, to St. George (Aug. 21).

Naval Cadets.—S T H Wilton, A V Whitehead, and J M Wilcocks, to Rodney; A Lambert and C S Forbes, to Trafalgar; M H S M Donald and J S Harris, to Collingwood; C W R Turner and C P B Dundas, to Hawke; C G Johnson and F M Hodgson, to Howe; R E Marcom, to Cambrian; J W Allison, L M Drabyshire, and J H Bainbridge, to Barfleur; R H Waring, A E H Ley, E C Bosanquet, and A E D Moore, to Edgar; C R Bame, to St. George, F G G Chilton, H G H Adams, H B Smythe Osbaurne, A M Stenbomb, and A G Muller, to Empress of India; W de M Egerton, A B Lowndes, H G L Oliphant, P H Gordon, and R H D Townshend, to Benbeim; C H Davey, to Glymion; G F W Grasson, T B Scott, W Cadman, A L Johnson, and J Fellows, to Repulse; A C Cole, W A S Ball, and M H Anderson, to Resolution (Aug 2); G P Legard, A Middleton, and A P C C Faught, to Anson; M R Johnson, E H Jones, G Johnstone, J S L Penrose, and W H W Phillips, to Camperdown; C J Pigon, and E W Harbord, to Ramillies (Sept 10); J C Cole Hamilton and B W L Nicholson, to Royal Sovereign; J Jones, to Resolution; all to date August 21.

Fleet Engineers.—C Dawe, to Vivid, additional; F G Whittaker, to Warspite (Aug. 22).

Staff Engineer.—J Kerr, to Raleigh (Aug. 22).

Staff Surgeon.—P W Bassett-Smith to Magicia (Aug 21).

Surgeon.—E M Dill, to Victory; H Fraser, to Portsmouth; A F Harper, to Royal Marines, H F D Stephens, to Vivid (Aug. 2); T A Spiller, to Royal Marines, Portsmouth G Ley, to Bermuda Hospital; H S Burniston, to Active; J H Thomas, to Valiant; W Malcolm, to Tyne; and E St M Nepean, to Victory, additional (Aug. 22).

Fleet Paymasters.—C J Curgeven, to Grafton; W T Fenneoes, to Camperdown (Sept 10).

Assistant Paymasters.—P J Long to Defiance; G A E Wyllys, to Royal Sovereign; H S Hall, to Ganges, C S A Woolley to Wildfire, S H Ward to Camperdown, G W F Osmond to Cambridge, W Dewes, to Anson, B J Brotherton, to Thunderer, F W F Vinin, to Grafton (Sept. 10).

Clerks—B H Woodman and J Grebar, to Grafton; H C M Bills and W E Stoneman, to Camperdown; C Radcliffe, to Anson (Aug. 17).

Assistant Clerk.—F J O Conner, E E Graham, and J P Radcliffe to Ramillies (Sept. 10).

Chief Gunner—J Hooper, to Victory, additional (Aug. 12).

Boatswain—W E Beabey, to Inflexible (Aug. 15).

Carpenters—W L Pedin, to Victory (Aug. 16); W H Leverett (a), to Victory (Aug. 16).

Aug. 19—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Lieut A T Target has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

Tender Feet,

POSITIVELY THE BEST DRESSING
FOR
PRESERVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND PERFUMED FOR TOILET USE.

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST.

"Dear Sir,—After trying several hair-producers, and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best. ——." S. BENNETT,
"19, Gloucester Place, Liverpool."

DESPAIRED OF SUCCESS.

"Sir,—My delight at the remarkable results produced by the use of your 'Harlene' impels me to testify to its efficacy. I had tried several other applications and had despaired of success, when I was advised to try yours. I have used three bottles, and, as a result, my hair is as plentiful as it was ten years ago. "G. COSTA,
"4, Rue de la Sourdiere, Paris."

THE HON. MRS. THOMPSON'S TESTIMONY.

"Ackworth Moor Top, Pontefract.
"The Hon. Mrs. Thompson desires to testify to the value of 'Harlene' for strengthening and preserving the hair, and will be pleased to allow her testimony to be publicly used."

DONE WONDERS FOR MY HAIR.

"Sir,—Please send me one 5s. 6d. bottle of 'Harlene.' I have used it for the last eighteen months, and it has done wonders for my hair. I now wish to induce a friend of mine to try it; also a bottle of 'Violetta.' "JANE LEECH,
"The Oaks, Wisbeach Road, King's Lynn."

VAIN REGRETS.

"Gentlemen,—I have tried your 'Harlene,' and find that there is none to equal it. I only regret that I did not try it years ago. "MISS PRESTON,
"Southend Villas, Syston, near Leicester."

AN EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.

"Sir,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other. "MRS. ROSE,
"Lower Heywood, Banbury, Oxon."

AN ANXIOUS FATHER SATISFIED.

"Sir,—I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of your 'Harlene.' My little boy (four and a-half years old has had a bald place on the back of his head from his birth. I applied the 'Harlene' to the place daily, and the result has been most satisfactory."
[Name and address suppressed by desire. Original may be seen.]

FOR EYEBROWS AND RENEWING THE HAIR.

"Dear Sir,—I have used your 'Harlene' for nearly four years, and have found it most satisfactory for the eyebrows and eyelashes, also for renewing the hair.
"6, Belgrave Terrace, Brighton." "MISS TRISS,

A MARKED IMPROVEMENT.

"Dear Sirs,—Having used one bottle of your 'Harlene' I noticed a marked improvement; my hair is beginning to grow, and the scurf has disappeared. I will recommend it to my friends. "MISS WEBB,
"Northumberland House, Brandon, Suffolk."

DELIGHTED WITH THE HAIR TONIC.

"Sir,—I am delighted with your hair-tonic; can detect an improvement with using one bottle. Please send large size. "SAMUEL GROCOTT,
"Field View, Woore, Newcastle, Staffs."

"HARLENE" WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use. "HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

UNEQUALLED FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF THE BEARD AND MOUSTACHE. THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS. For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Color, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metalic or other injurious ingredients. **1/-, 2/6,** and **5/6** per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World, or sent direct, on receipt of P.O.O.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

LEA & PERRINS'

OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the

ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Agents: GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co., and Messrs. BISSONAUTH LAW & Co., Calcutta.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

BEFORE USE

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the 'Octopus' week by week, until after one of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

Prevents Boiler Leakage.

Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6
EACH.

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. FORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 66, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

FOR DIABETES.
"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

GEOFFROY & DELORE,
28, Rue des Chasses, CLICHY-LA-GARENNE (Seine), FRANCE.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES
FOR
Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.
APPLY TO Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

"The OWL PEN *par excellence* the Ladies' Pen."—*Court Journal.*

"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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ALCOOL DE MENTHE

58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

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VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS.

MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

Largest Sale in the World.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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Is not Farinaceous and is entirely free from Starch and Cane Sugar.

When added to diluted Cow's Milk it produces a complete and perfect diet, adapted for the strong as well as for the sickly babe. MELLIN'S FOOD supplies materials by which diluted cow's milk is converted into A PERFECT FOOD FOR THE YOUNGEST INFANT.

Mellin's Food may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India. Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a pamphlet on the "Feeding and Care of Infants," can be had on application to the following Wholesale Agents in India:—

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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

S. & H. HARRIS.

HARRIS'S
Harness
Composition
Apply a very small quantity of Composition to the Harness, with the end of a Stiff Brush; then use the other part of the Brush and it will produce a fine Polish which by a light rub with a Soft Cloth will become Brilliant and resist Water. Keep the Box covered.
S. & H. HARRIS

WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers, and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

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TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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BOOTS & SHOES
ARE WELL KNOWN
FOR
EXCELLENCE OF WORK,
QUALITY OF MATERIAL,
DURABILITY OF WEAR,
GOOD STYLE AND FIT,
MODERATION IN PRICE.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

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THOROUGHLY WATER-TIGHT
BEST SCOTCH GRAIN HIDE, RS. 20.

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AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD.

CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.

These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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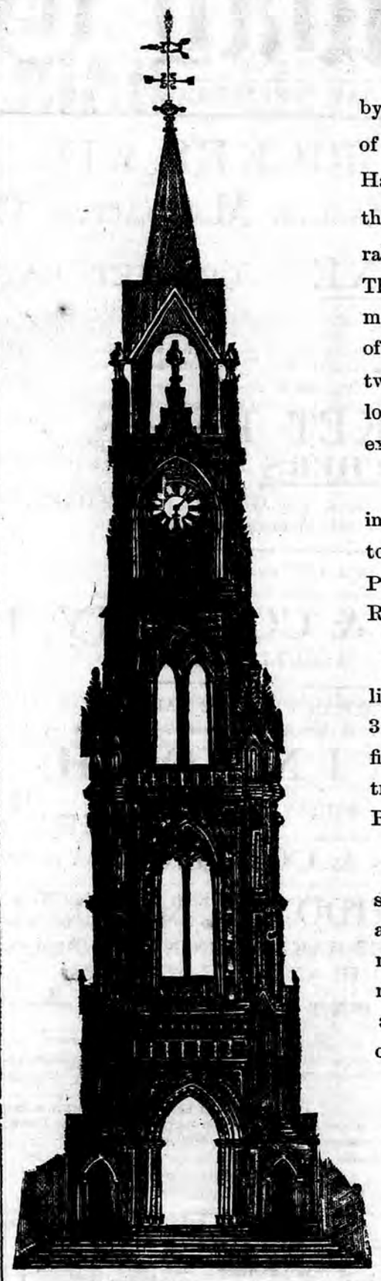
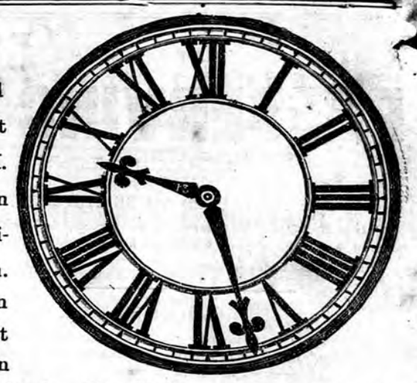
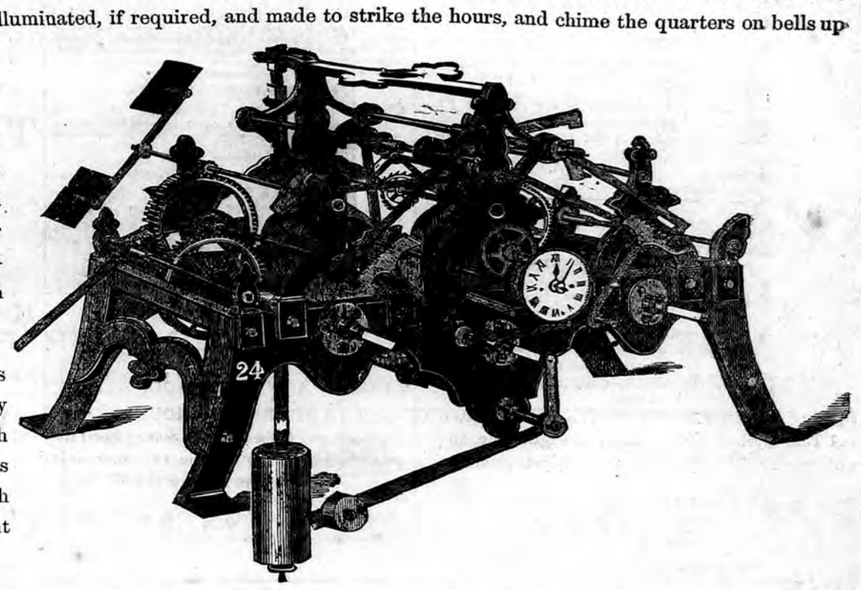


TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LAMPS! LAMPS! LAMPS!

THE MOST SELECTED STOCK IN INDIA.

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

BILLIARD LAMPS,

6-LIGHTS, FITTED PERFECTLY STORMPROOF, WITH GREEN CARD-BOARD SHADES.

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OLD BILLIARD FRAMES, FITTED WITH NEW LAMPS AND SHADES.

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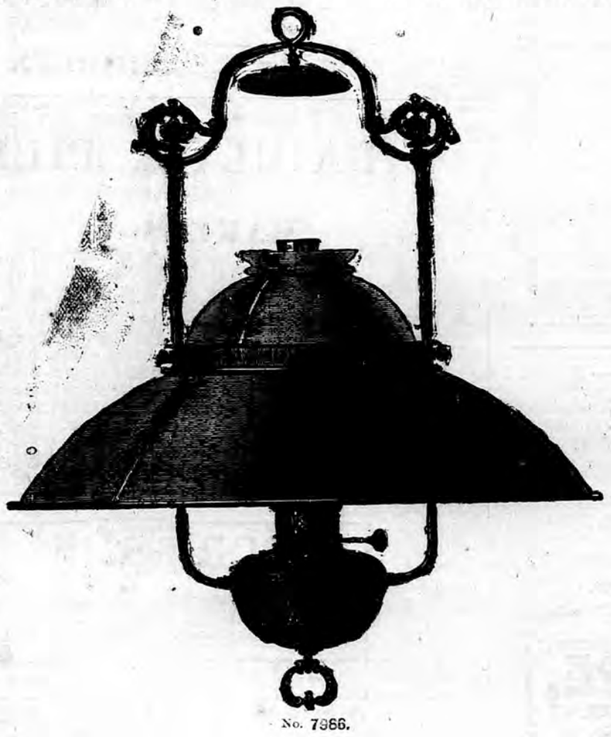

No. 7966.

The "NUR-I-JEHAN."

BILLIARD LAMPS.

SINGLE, FITTED WITH LARGE AND POWERFUL NOT STORMPROOF CENTRAL DRAUGHT BURNERS, AS PER ILLUSTRATION, IN LARGE VARIETY.

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LAMP WAREHOUSE,

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ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS

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Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.